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THE "SMASHING" PROCESS" AGAINST INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM

HOW THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AND COLLUSION WITH THE GOMPERS-MACHINE ARE REFUTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

SHAM FIGHTS ON THE SURFACE, BANQUETS IN THE REAR, A PAGEANT ALL AROUND. THE RANK AND FILE FIRST DECEIVED, THEN ABUSED AND HELD AT BAY BY DIRTY MEANS—SECOND OPEN LETTER OF W. E. TRAUTMANN TO THE BREWERY WORKERS AND THE WORKING CLASS.

Cincinnati, O., June 8.—The Chicago Convention of the "Industrial Union" is fast approaching, and those who long for a better form of organization should know also that the mere change of name and forms will not materially be of any advantage to the entire Working Class if the methods and the basic fundaments are not subjected to radical changes. This brief sketch will reveal what is meant by methods; and why the object lessons expounded in the following may serve as a guide in the adoption of such fundamental principles as will prevent the repetitions of such historic acts as those recorded by recent occurrences within the organization of the United Brewery Workers. Be it understood that the rank and file of that organization has well deserved the good reputation they hold before all progressive-minded workers, and the very fact that, in spite of the threats of their capitalistically domineered executive board, about half of all the unions have endorsed the Socialist Industrial Union Movement is proof conclusive that the days of the fakirs are quickly nearing to an end, and that, out of the turmoil incident with the revolution in the present days, and perhaps unavoidable, will rise the material of militant men who will work towards eradicating the capitalist element in the labor organizations and clear the road for the onward march of the forces organized in the new organization of the Working Class, on economic lines, now in the process of formation.

Randall, the coal miner's, experience with the officers of the United Mine Workers—a SUPPOSED TO BE industrial union, but on a pure and simple foundation—is on record in history, and so will the occurrences in connection with the Trautmann affair of the United Brewery Workers go into history as milestones on the hard roads to be traveled by those who, pressed by economic forces into the background, have to do battle against the forces obstructing the paths upon which alone the Working Class will find its exit from capitalist government and capitalist forms of society. The beating of Steinbach, an old gray-haired man, the brute methods employed to force others into humiliation and subjection, the hypocrisy shown by those who posed as shining stars of progress—as long as sacrifices were not required—the ire and wrath given vent to by them when the flashlight of truth is thrown upon them—all these are welcome episodes for the judgment of conditions, and of men and material, with whom new structures are to be erected and new movements inaugurated.

Justice and fairness is a good axiom; if material interests are not involved; if the latter become involved, brute force takes the place of reasoning—and so in the affairs incidental to the removal of Trautmann as editor of the official journal of the brewery workers, at the behest of the American Federation of Labor executive board—a fact which cannot be denied, nor is a denial being attempted, and to which fact bears further evidence, some coincidences related in this open letter.

The general executive board of brewery workers have used two successive editions of their paper in a futile, an absolutely futile attempt, to refute the open charges. Failing in the attempt they had to employ the well known tactics that are usually the only resort of labor fakirs against defenseless workers. Supported by the Capitalist Class they can safely reach out for their marked victims; and only a few have escaped who have been assigned for slaughter. This is now the case of Steinbach, the canvassing witness of Trautmann, on record in history; but, however, the desperadoes went too far, and broke the straw that was to save them from utter contempt by the Working Class.

One witness, Steinbach, was knocked down because he would not back down, the other forced to sign a document, after resisting for two long hours, for fear of losing his job, and although his allegations that an executive board member of the United Brewery Workers, by the name of Ad. Kummer, had cast several ballots, were affirmed by a man in the meeting by name of Aug. Frueh, who openly declared that he saw before his own eyes the accused executive officer throw in three ballots, the latter personally made the motion to either force a retraction or demand the expulsion of the witness.

These are incidents characteristic of the way the executive officers of the United Brewery Workers have for more than three years settled any visible revolt against capitalist-dominated methods, and when the full history of the craft union movement of America will, in coming days, be written, the historian will have to take cognizance of these occurrences for a faithful survey of the whole field of fakirism.

For many years the executive board men of the International Union of United Brewery Workers could shield themselves against any eventual attacks from the progressive warriors with their own cloak of progressiveness; not only could they deceive and hoodwink the members of their own organization, who are, after all, impudently with a right spirit, at least a large majority, but they also blindfolded those of the workers who were needed in the work of getting new members into that organization. Carrying water on both shoulders they could make it appear that one shoulder was aching under the heavy burdens imposed by the American Federation of Labor machine, while, in reality, the Gompers conglomerate held out that stick—with their consent, as will later be proven—so they could be forced to do his bidding and that of the master class. And they gladly did, there was no opposition, and it was thus so easy to play the role of the mistreated child of the family, called the American Federation of Labor mutual admiration society.

Mind now, that the report of the new editor of the Brauer Zeitung, one time a correspondent of the New York Volkszeitung, on the work of the last convention of the brewery workers, held in 1904 in Indianapolis, conveys to the workers of this land the nice story of nearly all of the delegates having been Socialists, wearing the insignia of the Socialist party in the waistcoat lapel; all were supposed to be Socialists, and yet a searching survey by the unsophisticated revealed this startling fact that only fourteen Socialists attended the convention. Over 120 non-Socialists, partly opponents of a Socialist Working Class Movement, were there in full glory. Of these 14 Socialists, one was a so-called non-political one from Milwaukee; one a Socialist Labor Party supporter, also from Milwaukee; three Berger satellites, also from Milwaukee, and nine Socialist party members and sympathizers. Mark again, that there were over 120 opponents of Socialism, and consequently also of industrial unionism, although the referendum vote of the organization had shown a very strong tendency of the rank and file towards progressive industrial unionism, which has been preached to the members for three years, and was well understood by many.

"Genossen" were there, so many, wearing the red button; yet never was this information conveyed to the rank and file, that "Genosse" Priesterbach of St. Louis, prominent as a solicitor of trade for the famous Annheuser-Busch beer, as even then known to all brewery workers' delegates, had placed one day the picture of the "Democratic party" presidential candidate Parker, amid cheers of the crowd, on the platform

of the convention hall, and only reluctantly was it removed later against the protest of some honest Democrats. Then, to eradicate the disgrace brought out by this incident on the good name of the brewery workers' organization, it was I who drafted, the same day, the resolution providing for the contribution of five hundred dollars to the campaign fund of the Socialist party. The brewery workers throughout the land are sincere, though often misled, but they should no longer be made to suffer from the shameful conduct of labor fakirs in their ranks; by men not even in the ranks, for every perpetrator of these cunning acts, was a walking delegate, not a worker. The sympathy-resolution in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, calling for a contribution of \$1000 was, next to this one, drawn up by me; so as to suppress the bad impression of that Parker picture incident; and, in fact, I was the one first to take the initiative in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, through the Brauer Zeitung. It was I who drafted all the resolutions in their favor, that were supposed to have emanated from the office of the United Brewery Workers. It was I who exposed and condemned the friendly connections between the vice president of the Civic Federation, Samuel Gompers, and Peabody and Wm. Craig; and it was in this case, that International Secretary Kemper, the tool of Gompers, raised a rumpus, when once intoxicated (this is the rule, not an exception), by inferring that such exposures would tend to bring down the ill-will of the A. F. of Hell officers upon the brewery workers, and make officers of other international unions, with all of whom Mr. Kemper is on intimate terms, withdraw their support. The idea that the leaders control the movement of the Working Class! All the sham protests of Mr. Kemper should not deceive anybody, as later will be shown, and I am ready to predict, in behalf of the brewery workers, as true and honest militant men, that the time will not be so far distant that the two really honest international officers will no longer be compelled, will need no longer to compromise their manhood under the domination of the rotten fakir element in the executive board, as they have to do now. The conduct of Mr. Kemper—he, of course, only typifying a tendency in the trades movement, so scandalous to extremes—as witnessed by all participants at the convention, the brazen attitude of those St. Louis capitalist-class agents, as had found in him a pliant tool, brought matters, although not noticeably on the surface, to a climax, culminating in the formulation of plans for the inauguration of the not well-known Industrial Union Movement.

In a few weeks from now, when all these charges will be publicly proven, the Working Class of America will learn where the first plans were laid, and who they were who learned great object lessons at that convention; and the new movement, which is now already an assured success, even in point of numbers of honest men and women, who will rally around the banner of Industrial Unionism, is formidable enough to venture the prediction that when matters of this kind will be shown under the searching rays of flashlights, it will reach the eyes of thousands of honest toilers, whose resentment of such acts will drive the fakirs, the misleaders, to the scrap pile, upon which they have dumped, with the aid of their supporters, the employing class, many an honest, sincere workman, who dared to rebel against the boss-ruling of self-selected leaders.

This is my last chance to write prior to the Chicago Convention, and because brewery workers will be represented there, and because half of the unions of

that international union have endorsed the new movement, I will present additional evidence to my charges that the Gompers machine has its driving pulley reaching into every union, and not by any means are the international headquarters of the United Brewery Workers exempt. Let the workers, after perusal of my statements, draw their own conclusions and judge whether my accusations are based on facts.

At an open mass meeting in Cincinnati, well attended, all of Gompers's machine operators being present also, I accused, protected in my charges by well collected, incontrovertible proof, almost all the officers of international unions connected with the American Federation of Labor, of being parties to criminal acts; so did I also include executive members of the International Union of United Brewery Workers in the list of criminals in the Labor Movement. The fraudulent voting result was produced, all charges herein resubmitted were made, hundreds of honest working men and women heard them; Kemper, the chief censor, was marked conspicuously for my attacks; one hour and a half was allowed the opponents to refute the open charges presented, all attendants insisted, nay hollered, that one of the prominent labor fakirs take the floor. They all remained silent; this, by their silence, proving the veracity of my charges. But cowards though they be in open gatherings, heroes they become in their secluded circles. Arguments then cease to bear weight, brute assault takes the place. The brewery proprietors enjoy this side-show, applauding in approval and abetting this game, by which the workers are going to be pitted against each other. One of the stockholders of a so-called Union brewery, although still working in another brewery, is a member of this general executive board; but he has to keep this fact concealed, until such time as a position will be open in the concern in which he is financially interested. To expect such an element, as here described, the task of preserving the best interests of the workers, while bound hand and foot to the Capitalist Class through their own material interests, would be to ignore the theory that economic interests alone predominate the actions of men and matters.

In the face of those workers to whom they often had appealed, when the brewery workers were thrown upon the street, mostly through the fault of Priesterbach, Kemper, Gompers, Richter and other fakirs, they had to remain silent when challenged to refute any of these statements. Why, will they kindly publish the document signed by John Alexander and I, by reason of which it was believed that the lately inaugurated lockout of 1200 brewery workers in Cincinnati could have been averted? One copy of that agreement is in my hands, and again bears evidence of the fact that strikers are not called always by the will of the rank and file. Will they deny that a preliminary agreement had been reached in Toledo with representatives of the teamsters' international union, whereby the brewery workers were given full jurisdiction of teamsters working in breweries, providing the free transfers of members from the teamsters' unions, when a demand for more help was made, would be agreed upon? But the Priesterbachs, Zepps, Richters and Kempers believe only in their own solidarity for personal gain. They did not like to lose the initiation fees which are levied when outsiders secure positions in breweries. The general solidarity of the entire Working Class is not wanted by these henchmen of the Capitalist Class; it would hinder them in the pursuit of their own selfish interests. All honest efforts at peace with others are spurned by these gentlemen; the sham battles have to be kept up, so as to distract the attention of the workers from the real enemy, the Capitalist Class. Rejected were these preliminary peace treaties with other organizations whose consummation was only prompted by the realization of the fact that the solidarity of the Working Class on the economic field is just as essential as on the political, and that one will not prevail without the other. If these treaties were to become operative the reactionary, selfish executive board members of the United Brewery Workers would have lost all chances to make every week from 12 to 15 dollars in committee services. Let a statement of monies expended be given publicly, as it ought to be done in all organizations engaged in struggles, and it will be found that many strikes would soon be called off, or not take place at all, if it became known that strikes are many times good revenue sources for

committees. Let the brewery workers administration give account of payments for committee services of the strikes in Cincinnati and Boston, and the Working Class will learn a great object lesson, and no one would longer wonder that an executive board member of the United Brewery Workers has amassed enough to draw dividends from a silver mine in Idaho, and is looking now where his monies can be invested so as to bear more profits.

I challenge them again to show an accounting, and although it must be said that the international secretary-treasurers of the United Brewery Workers have faithfully administered the financial affairs of the organization, they were forced to pay out such monies for which the rank and file up to this time does not know what it was paid for. If they knew, they would find that monies paid out during strikes of brewery workers, as well as in those of other organizations, went to pay the satellites of Gompers, whom the rank and file so justly despise; it would prove that the executive board members of the United Brewery Workers, Eyrieh, Hollerbach, Kummer and Basler, and the general organizers of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Rist and Henry Ott, have, like greedy vampires, foisted themselves upon the workers and drawn continually from the rich revenues, the supply of which was coming from the well known, praiseworthy solidarity of the brewery workers. Let honor be given them, but their liberality was always ill-used by their own fakirs.

Now the same ilk has no other recourse, after the cloak of progressiveness has fallen, than to resort to falsifications. With brute force they would seek to beat any man rebelling against them into submission. The Brauer Zeitung is at their disposal, though the rank and file for two years were not given the right to vent their true feelings. They had to get control of the paper, by all means, fair or foul, and thus they would not consider the fact that many brewery workers could be found with ability to edit the paper, and who had gone through the mill as brewery workers. Matters had rather been arranged in advance, and a cigar-maker, who, by some means, had become a member of the United Brewery Workers' organization, as once our erstwhile friend, E. Bohm, who had never worked in his life in any department of a brewery or bottling department, did, was selected to fill a place made vacant for him by crooked methods. The brewery workers must surely be regarded as a lot of dummies by these gentry. Their money does not stink either, and the many conglomerations of fakirs, as have time and again fleeced the brewery workers, apparently makes them think that the latter never will wake up. However, this shake-up will open the eyes of thousands—there is no longer any doubt about that. The paper is now in their control, and the Kumpers and Stalls and Eyriehs and Colnots, ignoramuses themselves, think themselves safe, as it will be used for the covering up of more outrages, as now will be followed up in quick succession, and to shield the perpetrators.

Now already are they trying to refute the verified statements made by two witnesses on the ballot-counting committee. One who refuses to back down is knocked down, the other is forced by threats and coercion to sign a document, partly retracting things to which he had never testified. At the court the Kumpers, Kemper and Stalls swear to anything to suit themselves, and yet they could not pull their defendant free. But in the mass meeting mentioned before, no such admirable courage was shown, slugging methods only go in their own circles, skill in that profession has been acquired by them in the red-light districts of Cincinnati and other places.

A letter of resignation, tendered in 1903, follows forthwith. Readers will see the causes leading inevitably to the conflict now raging. The environment in which these men move must either deprave any one associating with them, or force him out into an open fight against the ilk. Such is my case—fighting from within against the evils is a forlorn hope, a delusion. Look through that letter referred to, and see standing out the environment in which most of the leaders of the corrupted trades unions move.

The scandalous conduct of Kemper, Kummer and the like ilk in Cincinnati has been and is still an every day gossip in this city. The suicide of a former executive board member, George Hilger, was directly traced to the association he kept with others of the same general (Continued on page 2.)

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION

ELECTS TEN DELEGATES TO REPRESENT IT AT THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

Instructions Them to Take a Decisive Stand for the Establishment of a Class Conscious Organization—Donations Made to Preliminary Expenses and Stenographic Report Fund.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lynn, Mass., June 6.—The ninth annual convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was opened here at Painters' Hall, 160 Market street, yesterday. When the permanent organization was effected Thos. J. Powers, of D. A. 17, of Providence, R. I., was elected chairman of the convention, and John J. Kinneally, of D. A. 49, New York, permanent secretary.

The Committee on Credentials previously elected consisted of M. D. Fitzgerald, L. A. 77, Boston, and Wm. Yates, L. A. 152, New Bedford.

Upon presentation of the reports of the Auditing Committee and financial report of the officers, both were concurred in and adopted.

The election of the various committees was then gone into as follows: Committee on Resolutions—D. De Leon and M. D. Fitzgerald; Committee on Law—J. J. Kinneally and S. J. French; Committee on Mileage and Finance—Wm. Yates and S. J. French. John J. Kinneally was elected to draw up an order of business for the convention.

Communications from the secretary of the temporary executive of the Industrial Union Movement relating to the convention to be held in Chicago on June 27 and inviting the S. T. & L. A. to send delegates thereto, were read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. One from L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., describing conditions in that part of the country, was also read.

Before adjournment a resolution on the death of Comrade Joseph F. Malloney was presented by M. D. Fitzgerald, adopted unanimously and ordered published in the Daily and Weekly People as follows:

"Resolved by the Ninth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance assembled at Lynn, Mass., on June 5, 1905, that we place on record our sincere regret at the sad news just received announcing the death in New York city on June 4, of our Comrade Joseph F. Malloney, and that we recognize and hereby record our testimony as to the value and sterling qualities of our deceased Comrade in his unceasing efforts to build up the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and its political expression, the Socialist Labor Party, to which he gave unswerving allegiance."

At the opening of to-day's session, the following order of business was adopted: Roll-call of delegates; minutes of last session; report of Credentials Committee; Correspondence; report of G. E. B.; report of Committee on Law; Mileage; Resolutions; Districts and Locals; election of general officers; unfinished business; new; adjournment.

A monster mass meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to-night, at which De Leon, Kinneally and others will speak.

REPORT L. A. 325.

To the members of the G. E. B. of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Comrades:—Local No. 325 has ordered a report of local conditions and the work of the organization in the current year.

To begin with, Los Angeles is not an industrial city, it is as yet a health resort to which all the worn-out wrecks of society come to "enjoy" (?) the mild climate of Southern California, and if possible to recuperate their strength so as to further exploit or be exploited. The reactionary feature of this much lauded tourist trade is that the broken-down middle class and the worn-out wage slave will work for little or nothing and thereby cut the wages of the workers, not in places where physical endurance is required, but where more attentiveness and cunning is to be displayed. This class comes under the head of remittance men and do not have to ask for as much wages as the ones not so supported. The only trade which has any prominence is the building trades which are fairly well organized

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Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

ized into what is known as Building Trades Council, which is dominated by Kangaroo pure and simple Socialist and straight-out capitalist labor lieutenants who are always found hanging to the coat-tails of the politicians, begging crumbs which are occasionally handed out to them. "Get something new" is their cry. The building boom which started four years ago has let up considerably; the surrounding country has been intersected with Interurban electric lines; and now many idle men are to be seen around the slave market intently scanning the boards for a job.

The Building Trades Council decided to put the card system into effect May 15, so far nothing serious has happened but it is very likely that if they try to force their point there will be a lock-out and sure defeat for the B. T. C.

The members of Local 325, S. T. & L. A., have tried in various ways to interest the pure and simple unionist in studying Socialism; to get them to study the merits of the S. T. & L. A., but all to no avail. They are and have been taught by the Gompers school of fakirs and only a very few can extricate themselves from the crass stupidity such teaching brings forth. With such teaching their highest concept of a union is to secure for themselves a job while on earth—and to bury them when dead.

Like everywhere else when work is scarce the unions dwindle down to almost nothing; then it is that the walking delegate uses all the underhanded means to collect his dues. It is at this stage when the members are howling about high dues and a scarcity of work that the walking delegate talks alternately through both corners of his mouth. It is at this period that they can be reached and we have distributed our official organ, literature on economic subjects, and given pamphlets to the more studious and yet we see no great results; we are sure that our cause will triumph some day because our organization stands for a principle that will never dwindle.

We look forward with the expectation that the conference in Chicago will bring forth an organization that can be furthered and advanced by the S. T. & L. A. for with the revolutionary force contained in these the new union will soon be a strong weapon to batter down the system of wage slavery.

We endorse Comrade De Leon's address and hope the S. T. & L. A. will work along those lines.

Fraternally yours,
Local No. 325, S. T. & L. A.
Louis C. Haller, Organizer.

Lynn, Mass., June 7.—Much important business was transacted at yesterday's session of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, including the election of delegates to represent the Alliance at the Industrial Union Movement Convention to be held at Chicago on June 27.

The delegates chosen are as follows: Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily People, New York; Thomas J. Powers, textile worker, Providence, R. I.; Thomas H. Jackson, printer, who also holds card in the International Typographical Union, Buffalo; Joseph Scheider, butcher workman, St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Brimble, engineer, Florence, Colo.; Sam J. French, United Railway Workers of Greater New York; Paul Dingler, machinist, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Bernine, Indianapolis, Ind.; Duncan McEachren, Chicago, Ill.; August Gillhaus, engineer, New York.

It was voted to empower the G. E. B. to give credentials to two others to be chosen from points west of New York, preference to be given to J. M. Remley, of Indianapolis, and Octave M. Held, of Detroit, Mich., if funds available would permit. The G. E. B. was also instructed to communicate with comrades in Chicago and ask them to make arrangements for the reception of the delegates who are expected to arrive there on June 25. The Board was also instructed to make a donation to the fund for cost of stenographic report.

At the morning session the reports of the General Executive Board and of D. A. 49, L. A. 206, L. A. 152, and L. A. 77 were presented. Upon the opening of the afternoon session the election of national officers for the ensuing year was taken up. All the present officers were re-elected unanimously, as follows: General secretary, John J. Kinneally; general treasurer, August Gillhaus; members of Executive Board: Ernest Aiazzone, Otto Barthel, Arvid Olson, C. C. Crawford and S. J. French.

General secretary was instructed to

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The "Smashing Process" Against Industrial Unionism and Socialism

(Continued from page 1.)

executive board. The widow of that unfortunate, a victim made by others, died of a broken heart last week—the curses of their six orphans should show these gentlemen of the general executive board of brewery workers that their life of disgrace and debauchery, made possible only with the hard earned money of the brewery workers, has to forcibly be brought to an end one day, when the general judgment is called for in the Labor Movement. Dare they dispute that every executive board session of the entire executive board witnessed such debaucheries? Dare they deny that the mistresses' affairs of one executive board member, with the knowledge of all others, reveals such a depravity and lack of morals that it would rattle the workers were they to know all?

Nor is this all. The Brauer Zeitung, in defense of these men, publishes letters from secretaries of unions that claim that no fraudulent acts were perpetrated in the voting. Not a word is said in explanation that those unions, of whom inquiries have been made and their answers published, had been contested because they were not in good standing when the referendum was taken. Unions that even gave majorities for me, were contested on the same grounds. An E. F. Ward of Boston, who, in pious devotion, sends every morn his "Pater Peccavi" prayer to a forgiving God, will he receive absolution too for his silence on these outrages, to which he has become a guilty party also?

And more. Upon order a pettifogging lawyer, Tom Morgan of Chicago, issues a statement in defense of a certain A. G. Hoehn of St. Louis, Mo., erstwhile posse committatus sheriff. This statement is published in the Brauer Zeitung; a defense of that gentleman that easily could be ripped to pieces by the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung and Comrade Lott of New York. Of course, we could not expect the Brauer Zeitung to publish the charges I made against this same Hoehn, as it would be shown clearly to the duped brewery workers that this Hoehn has systematically plundered the brewery workers to further his own personal ends. A huge scandal would be imminent were the brewery workers to know the fleeing proclivity of Hoehn and Company. Copies of the indictments against these gentry may be obtained from me.

The Brauer Zeitung reproduces letters of unions accused of having their ballots cast by one or three persons. Whence do the officers of the United Brewery Workers know the particular unions that are supposed to have voted fraudulently? There has not been one paper that has published the exact report tabulated by my witnesses, and the same executive board of United Brewery Workers denied having ever received the statement. Now, they confess through these letters that it is in their hands, but they do not dare publish it, as they would have to admit the fact that they were the plaintiffs, the judges and the sole executors too; although I had publicly, in several papers, entered protest against such an outrageous procedure.

Why dare they not publish these true statements? Because it would then become known that even with the figures obtained by the executive board members, they arrived at a total result which does not correspond with these same figures. How is it that they would not even compute correctly? Is that not a proof of the allegation that they had reached a decision regarding the total result beforehand? Read No. 16 of Brauer Zeitung and compare—mayhap they will find somebody of a pettifogger of the Tommy Rot Morgan type, who might convince others by these crooked figures that two times two makes five. Why do they refuse to submit the ballots to an impartial jury, if not meanwhile the ballots, being in their possession, have been tampered with? But alas, Gompers would not have it.

A member of the same general executive board, against whom brewers union No. 12 had cast the verdict several years ago, that he never could become an officer, because of crooked transactions when secretary,—his name is Alb. Colnot,—is not so bloodthirsty, as for instance, the two rowdies Mr. L. Kemper and Kummer, who both threatened to apply slugging methods in an open place on Sunday, May 14th. But Colnot knows what power money wields and so he shouts: "O, we have \$200,000 in our strong box. If Trautmann wishes to sue us we can stand it." WE, who are "we", Mr. Colnot? Law suits—against whom? The majority of brewery workers has done me no wrong, and am I to appeal to the courts so that these fakirs would again have chances to fleece the brewery workers fifty cents an hour and additional regular pay, as they have done on every occasion? O, no, gentle-

men; my court will be the working class. The brewery workers who by their solidarity so often expressed have justly earned the esteem of every progressive minded worker in this land,—except in such places where the withering hand of the corruptionist labor fakir has fallen upon them and has dealt out destructive blows to the solidarity of the men,—have no quarrel with me, but, as frequently in the past, some obscure elements are trying to exploit the good-nature of the brewery workers, and a protest must now ring out against this robbery system of fakirs and fleecers. No, the fleeing, the squandering of money should be stopped. Four delegates of the brewery workers to the San Francisco convention A. F. of L. had the audacity to ask an additional sum of one hundred dollars each in addition to the high expenses and salaries charged up against the organization. The present was made; and thus we note that this one convention of the A. F. of L. alone costs the brewery workers over \$2,600, outside of the textile workers assessment, which was paid only by few organizations. Squandering the money must cease. The last executive board meeting of U. B. W. decided, as can be read in the Brauer Zeitung, to pay to the A. F. of L. the tax for 36,000 members in good standing, although the organization scarcely comprises 32,000 members in good standing. Does that not show that they want to fill the coffers of the Gompers machine, so that more Civic Federation banquets can be paid for? What are these sham fights for? What ails these gentry when, as for instance the present editor of the paper wrote on November 10th, 1903, "THAT THE ANARCHISTS WOULD PERFORM A GREAT DEED FOR HUMANITY IF THEY, INSTEAD OF DISPATCHING PRINCES INTO ETERNITY, WOULD BLOW INTO HELL ALL THE A. F. OF L. FAKIRS" and on the other hand banquets are given in honor of these Gompers ilk by the brewery workers executive board. (The letter here referred to is open for inspection.) You hear talk of bombs, and are surprised now perhaps that it was BANQUETS FOR THESE FAKIRS that was really meant. The squandering of workmen's money will be noticed when you see that a Kemper charges, apart from his high salary, the organization the sum of \$140, \$50 for a trip of ten days to Milwaukee, and \$50 for committee services in Cincinnati, for three days—where and when? But the money is paid cheerfully, and a certain Richter of Milwaukee, who once insisted on a referendum vote because the towels in the office were washed and paid for, seconds the motion to pay more if asked for, if not sufficient to carry on the agitation. Mark you, five dollars per day in salary, and fourteen a day for expenses!

But more of the collusion between the American Federation of Labor and the United Brewery Workers machine—all their hues and cries about Gompers, in justifying disposition notwithstanding. Why were the brewery workers not notified that the "Pater Peccavi man" of Boston, Ed. R. Ward, ran at the last A. F. of L. convention as fraternal delegate to England, and was nearly elected with the silent approval of the machine? Was that not trading with the enemy? Comrades of the Pacific Coast know that this was done in exchange for an understanding reached that Trautmann had to be ousted by all means, and Mr. Kemper was supposed to be the executor of the will of his majesty Gompers. Dare he dispute that he wrote the letters preparing for this "smashing process"? Dare he deny the fact that his friendship with the officers of the A. F. of L. and those of the Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen was so intimate that he, on May 20th, 1903, received and accepted conjointly with them a token from the brewery proprietors of Columbus, O.—he and J. D. Pierce, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and Lighthall, President of the Stationary Engineers; Shamp and Smith, international officers of the Stationary Firemen—without considering that on the same day the brewery workers had encountered one of the fiercest skirmishes with the thugs and detectives engaged to start riots among the striking men? Read the Press-Post and Citizen of Columbus of that date, and you have another proof of my allegation that the rank and file is pitched in to hot fights of jurisdiction against each other, while these quarrels only serve to further the personal interests of a few leaders and the Capitalist Class. Marc Wild, an old railroad worker, one of the best friends of E. V. Debs, who virtually conducted the fight of the brewery workers in Columbus, O., wrote ten days before his death:

"Within the United Brewery Workers' Union corruption seems to take deep root. I have to give credence to the story

that in the precious beer mugs presented by the Columbus boss brewers to the A. F. of L. officers, Kemper included, there were money bills hidden within."

This letter is also open for inspection. But more still is to come. The suicide of Geo. Hilger, an executive board member, threatened to reveal many secrets: the scandalous conduct of trade union officers would have been exposed in all its rottenness and debauchery. The unfortunate was silent, through his death, but yet he was a telling witness of the dastardly work of a band of debased creatures. The shortage in his accounts had to be concealed, not for the purpose of protecting the dear name of the men driven to death by them, but to avoid an eruption and sudden exposure of their own deeds. The international treasurer of the organization was approached and asked to exchange some old, worn-out due stamps for new ones, so as to be able to straighten the books out again. His resistance was of no avail; they finally rode rough-shod over his head, and a dead culprit was saved from further dishonor only to shield guilty ones against penalty and thwart efforts of exposure made by others.

More was known to him who went to untimely death, his few confessions before were not sufficient to prove another crime perpetrated, the evidence for which is now lacking, and cannot be sufficiently proven.

More yet. None of the executive board members of the united brewery workers is a regular subscriber to labor papers, not one of them has given one solitary second of time free of charge to the labor movement, they would not sacrifice a penny for the cause; and all they do, as in most of the unions of to-day, is highly compensated for. They vote remuneration to themselves by their own votes, first and last before anything is done. Committee or officer services, payment is the first consideration, and when laws are formulated that they receive for every hour fifty cents, apart from their wages, then one may imagine how the fleeing process flourishes. Kemper, for whom the Socialist Labor Party, in conjunction with the Union Hill Branch of the Universal Workmen's Death and Sick Benefit Fund, collected hundreds of dollars in his days of dire distress, does not pay a cent as member of any Socialist party, and in the last named society he pays not even money for tickets received, although reminded many times. The Socialist workers comprising this society had to blackboard his name. This is the gratitude exercised by the fakirs' brigade of Gompers. Socialists are good enough to bear the sacrifice only, to get sneers and derision in return.

Not a solitary member of the general executive board of brewery workers has paid one cent to the striking miners of Colorado; the rank and file, honor to them, would not follow the example set by their highest officers; fortunately, else the brewery workers would not enjoy the reputation they have established for themselves. These are the men who should be shining examples of class solidarity typified, they are those supposed to show the rank and file how a voluntary discipline, so essentially required in the battles of labor, should be maintained,—and then mark the contrast between the acts of the officers and those of the membership.

The censorship over the Brauer Zeitung is denied. Dare they dispute the fact that the Rosenthal Printing Co., printers of the paper, were instructed officially not to allow the paper to go to press until chief-censor Kemper—Cizarsky, and Basler, an ignoramus, had refuted every article written? Dare they deny that even quotations of Karl Marx were blue-penciled by Kemper in his usual state of intoxication? Will they deny one complete edition had to be suppressed for the reason that it contained all the details of the infamous sell-out of brewery workers in Columbus, O., by which exposure Kemper himself was likely to be implicated, as his acceptance of presents from brewery proprietors proves? That edition contained all the evidence and the rottenness of the A. F. of L. administration was exposed in its glaring ugliness. All this and more will be shown up at the convention in Chicago, and there the gentlemen may refute if they can, in the presence of those brewery workers who have, in spite of the edicts of this ilk, decided to be represented at that gathering. Yet, in connection with the Columbus affair, I was made to believe for a while that such brazen disregard of all respectability would not be possible with an officer of the United Brewery Workers, until later on I was convinced that I was mistaken. No press censorship at all—Oh, no!

The October number of the National Civic Federation organ contains a list of all those trades union journals, whose editors, by being in the department for education on economics, receive all their wisdom from this capitalistic headquarters. Only two papers are not represented, the Brauer and Baker Zeitung. Mr. Schram, however, boss brewer, member of the board of trustees of the United States Brewers' Association and member of the Civic Federation, had to get

control over the writings of the Brauer Zeitung too, and first through the A. F. of L. executive board, and evidently through others, he finally got his hand on the executive board of United Brewery Workers. The negotiations for the universal working contract in all American breweries bears proof of that. What for have they the Wards, the Priestersbach, a servant of the interests of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co.? What for the faithful "watcher on the tower," Kemper, if not to prevent the membership of the United Brewery Workers from kicking over the traces?

Dare they deny that this press censorship was the cause of this conflict? Was it not this conflict over principles which prompted me in announcing to Mr. Kemper that the outrage perpetrated as enumerated herein, would be exposed one day; if not in the Brauer Zeitung which I could not use for that purpose, so in other papers? And was this not the origin of the conflict raging for two years, between me and the fakir element? These things matured the conclusions to force one day the issue by such an open challenge as my participation in the conference held in January in Chicago, for the formulation of plans for a movement that will be free from fakirs and grafters.

They saw the fight impending. Such a conflict was inevitable in the course of progress coming, but the eruption had to be regulated according to the conditions and the most opportune time. The only fear was that the start would be made too premature; and fire could not be opened until the trenches were well protected. Rather suffer these wrongs against my fellow men and bide the time when it would require the least of efforts to dethrone the agents of the capitalist class. These gentlemen knew what was in store for them, they anticipated that Trautmann, the vigilant watcher, was in their way. When in the January meeting of the general executive board of brewery workers they tried to find causes for the dismissal, very few people at that time had any idea that this act was only the logical and self-evident finish of a chapter in a conflict in progress since the 12th of August, 1903.

In historic developments there are no periods of transformations by leaps and bounds—for which perhaps an explanation on the lines of the materialist conception of history would be lacking. As stone upon stone must be laid in the construction of a building, so is every effect and historic movement only the sequence of a previously established fundamental cause, be it on large or small scale. And now while the labor movement of America is undergoing an eruptive transformation, the individuals in the performance or tragedy, whatever it be, are only reflecting the economic interests underlying their actions, which they only typify. A Kemper, A Richter, a Kummer, an Ed. F. Ward, Democratic politician, and an Aug. Priestersbach, labor agent of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., only typify the environment in which officers of the rotten craft, or pure and simple union system, keep themselves and move. They are by no means exceptions, rather the rule. Their actions and conduct are logical consequences of their controlled conceptions and views of men and matters, formed in the rotten filth-pool of craft union corruption. Put them into a different environment, remove the cause for their debaucheries, and perhaps some crook may become a better man. Is it then not only logical that Priestersbach, during the January session of the brewery workers general executive board, when asked by a prominent newspaperman on the Cincinnati Daily Post, if it would not be mandatory upon the international executive board to resign in the event Trautmann would be sustained by the rank and file in the referendum vote, could but give this noteworthy reply: "O, to hell with the referendum,—Trautmann will be ousted anyway." Wonder if they will try to deny this, as they tried to deny that the statement in the Enquirer that the brewery workers would lead the fight against industrialism and Socialism, was ever given out when they noted that the workers had gotten on to the gang.

Will they deny that Mr. Gompers and his capitalist supporters are watching diligently so that everything within the confines of the American Federation of Labor, unknown though to the rank and file, will be executed in obedience to the commands from above? Will they deny that Mr. Gompers, while in Cincinnati two weeks prior to my forcible ejection from office, asked how the rank and file of brewery workers would stand in the Trautmann affair? Is it not true that then before all the labor representatives of Cincinnati, and even from other towns, this Mr. Gompers held a speech, in his secluded circle, advising them how the new industrial union movement must be smashed and any upheaval of the masses against "his machine" nipped in the bud? Is it not true that Mr. Gompers asserted that if "WE" do not succeed in suppressing this movement it will likely smash "us"; therefore all energies must be concentrated towards de-

stroying this movement before it assumes alarming proportions." But this affair will be dealt with more exhaustively later on, when time will permit me to go into details.

Will the executive board of United Brewery Workers dare deny that they are playing the part of progressive actors only to hoodwink better, first the brewery workers, and second those upon whose support they have to depend in their battles?

Why—one may ask—these exposures? Why not sooner? I explained briefly the reasons before, and in the long chain of wrongs perpetrated the pressure had to reach a point when an inevitable eruption would not be devastating to the labor movement, but conducive of the greatest amount of good. Read this letter of resignation tendered to the same general executive board of the U. B. W. on August 12th, 1903. This letter will throw another flashlight upon recent events in the labor movement.

My Letter of Resignation.

Cincinnati, O., August 12th, 1903.
To the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers of America:—

Owing to reasons of a most forcible character, chiefly of a nature of principle, the undersigned finds himself compelled to tender his resignation as Editor of the Brauer Zeitung, and consequently also as an officer of the International Union. As my resolve is unalterable and final, I expect that my resignation be accepted, concurred in and made public, in order that my successor may be appointed or elected, and such acceptance, etc., should take place at the earliest possible moment in order to allow me to take a position as a brewery worker, which has been offered me, and which I intend to enter on September 15th, 1903.

The reasons for my resignation are as follows: Upon my return from Columbus, O., I deemed it my duty to protest against the seating of certain members of the quorum of the International Board because of the fact that members of our Columbus Union WHO WERE ON STRIKE REPROACHED ME AND SAID THAT OUR INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD HAD STRIKE BREAKERS IN ITS MIST, and the two brothers Braun of L. U. No. 47 gave me the necessary information which led to my entering a protest. As I have since learned that one of the members of the International Executive Board had been a member of our organization less than two years at the time of his election (as can be seen in Brauer Zeitung of May 21st, 1901, under "Proceedings of National Executive Board") and whereas, said Executive Board member of to-day, at that time had to bind himself to pay certain sums which he owed, before he could be transferred from the Coopers International Union to our organization, the undersigned was of the opinion that he would get an opportunity to come before the entire Executive Board, to substantiate the protest entered.

On Thursday, July 16th, during the course of a private conversation, I learned from Geo. Gabelmann, that on the day before I was expected to appear before the Board in this matter, but I was busy making up forms of the Brauer Zeitung, and was not notified to appear and had no knowledge that the matter was before the Board. Immediately thereafter I again left for Columbus, O. A few weeks previous to this, being provoked at certain occurrences at a quorum session, I was aroused and became indignant, and entered a justified and well founded protest against this very same member of the Board, who became a member contrary to the Laws and Constitution of our International Union, and said member ordered me from the room. After this occurrence I could not bring my protest before the body again, unless upon request of said body.

But as I have tendered my resignation, this and all other protests on my part, which by the way, should most undoubtedly, have received a thorough investigation, have become innate, and I cite this as a safeguard for the future only.

Secondly: Undoubtedly it is the object to harass me, and through mean contemptible chicanery, make life as miserable as possible for me while in office, in order to find grounds on which to ultimately oust me, but I will vacate the office voluntarily. My reasons to believe the foregoing I find in the various rulings of the International Executive Board, which simply tend to gag the free expressions of opinion of the membership.

The motion adopted by the quorum that the editor shall recall a certain article, although it was proven by the secretary of L. U. No. 8 of Baltimore, that said article was published on the demand of said Local Union; and the further order, which was supported by several outside members of the Executive Board, according to which no correspondence shall be published in the Brauer Zeitung in future unless same has been laid before the quorum and approved. This is the most shameful out-

raging of liberty and freedom of the press and free speech that ever occurred in Labor circles.

Another order to publish an article in contradiction to a request published prior, conflicts with my conscience, as it would with every other class conscious workman, and under no circumstances will I do so and therefore rather step down and out.

The merits of this question could only be discussed in such circles where a thorough conception of the labor movement is predominant, therefore I shall decline to enter into any theoretic explanation of the subject matter.

Third: In the session of the executive Board the statement has been pronounced that the uncompromising attitude of the Brauer Zeitung in the economic class struggle has AROUSED THE ANIMOSITY OF NEARLY ALL OFFICERS OF OTHER TRADES UNIONS OF AMERICA. WHILE I CONFESS THAT PEOPLE, FOR WHOM THE LABOR MOVEMENT HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SOURCE OF PERSONAL AGGRANDIZEMENT AND REVENUE, MAY HAVE BEEN OFFENDED BY THE TIMELY ATTACKS, I hold that the bulk of the working men have shown by their actions that they fully approve of such tactics, and demand a revelation of all wrong-doings, and I can produce to thousands the proofs from the last struggle in Columbus, O., where only my stand towards fakirism has brought the working class to the support of the brewery workers. In order to get an opinion of people in the labor movement who by virtue of their experience are best disposed to play a prominent part in the international labor movement, I have written to Comrade John O'Neil, editor of the Miners' Magazine, official paper of the Western Federation of Miners, to Clarence D. Smith, editor of the A. L. U. Journal, and to E. V. Debs, now one of the editors of the Terre Haute Toller, as to their judgement with regard to the Brauer Zeitung and its sphere of activity and influence, and as they are the best judges in such matters, their answers I shall consider the opinion of the broad masses. But as this was one of the chief accusations against me on the part of the International Executive Board, I consider myself, consequently, superfluous, and had better leave, as I can hardly change my mind, and the International Union may try to achieve better results with another editor.

A FURTHER PROOF OF MY ASSUMPTION THAT THE LEADING MEN IN THE A. F. OF L. HAVE MADE CERTAIN TERMS FOR WHICH THEIR HOSTILITY AGAINST THE UNITED BREWERY WORKERS WOULD BE DISCONTINUED, AND THAT AS ONE OF THE PROVISOS INDIRECTLY WAS THE REMOVAL OF THE EDITOR, is evident from three incidents, and no man can conscientiously deny them either. In Toronto, Canada, President Samuel Gompers intimated to representatives of Columbus, O., that only on account of his enmity against the editor of Brauer Zeitung has he, Gompers, taken an hostile stand against the Brewery workers, and only by reason of this hostility did he send a representative, J. D. Pierce, to Columbus, a man who in conjunction with, and at the expense of the secretary of the Brewers Exchange, had paid, during his stay at Columbus, O., visits to the houses of disrepute, as can be proven by witnesses, and his evident aim was to cause if possible, the striking brewery workers to go down in defeat.

Not enough that the open hostility against the Brewery Workers had been demonstrated on that occasion in such manner, BUT AT THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD IN HONOR OF THEIR MEN, this Mr. Samuel Gompers the arch enemy of the brewery workers and of all the progressive class conscious working people of this country, had been invited, and there and then he continued his hostile actions against me personally, as reported to me, and the open statement of Sam Gompers, published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading paper of the Middle States, on August 10th, reaches the limit of disgraceful ridicule of the principles and doctrines advocated and defended by brewery workers since the infancy of that organization. His advice given that the brewery workers should stick to their employers as they mean it right with them is making the rounds through all trades union papers, and the Brauer Zeitung will certainly rightly hesitate to answer the queries of the progressive labor papers, who certainly will ask for information about that circulated story, but the true facts in the case can not be denied.

I have also reason to part from an office which has been rendered disagreeable to me, on the ground that I had to listen to the most disgraceful sneers on the part of some of the quorum members on account of the participation of International officers in public street meetings, and as this derision of ideas has been instigated by a brewery proprietor, as openly admitted, I have formed my opinion and have come to the con-

clusion that the holding of office on the part of a Socialist as editor of the Brauer Zeitung can not harmonize with the principles of international Socialism, and that I as one, must cease to court favors from a strongly growing political labor movement, which most of the International Executive Board members do not want to have anything in common with.

This is the clear explanation, and I trust that my resignation will, as soon as possible, be accepted for reasons given in the introduction. I do not owe any thing to the International Union, and I honestly think that no one will try to find any indebtedness. When I have to resume my work elsewhere on September 15th, I will have to leave reasons I have given sufficient to warrant my decision in the matter.

Fraternally Yours,

W. E. Trautmann.

(Copy)

This resignation offered opened the fight, the end of which is not yet. The inevitable conflict between principle and job ensued. Progress and corrupt reaction were ready for the final blow for supremacy. All other phases are only those of an armistice, during which both parties were preparing for the last skirmish. By no means will such necessary revolutions be held within the bonds of established law, or an observation of decency be possible when such INTERNATIONAL MATTERS, as the general executive board of brewery workers would rather have it so, become public property and are used as object lessons for the preparations of the next steps towards the end sought for, "the smashing of one or the other". The answers of the executive board members, who feared the scandal at that time, that was to be precipitated by my promised and threatened exposures will, when once published, prove that they were not then prepared, and so they looked for an armistice.

Be it understood that neither to the banquet given at the expense of the brewery workers to Mr. Gompers, nor in any other subsequent entertainment given in these two years, was I a participant,—hence the story emanated, circulated by the A. F. of L. machine, that I would not meet them upon open ground for fear of not being able to stand their fire—I challenge them to-day as fiercely as I did before they had got the upper end. The armistice offered covered these points. Ad. Kummer, a member of the executive board of brewery workers, a professional scab on the economic and political battle field, as was proven then and there, had to hand in his resignation and promise never to run for an office, the counter-promise being that neither of those present in the executive meeting when the evidence was presented, would talk about the affair in public. It was proven that Mr. Ed. Kummer, while having a position in Cincinnati, gave up that job when the brewery workers were locked out in Hamilton, O., and took a position as scab. It was proven that as a consequence of an animated argument he stabbed a striker. It was proven that a brewery proprietor paid his initiation fee of fifty dollars so as to get him into the organization of the United Brewery Workers. This same Kummer, so often mentioned, is again now on the general executive board of united brewery workers.

It was further agreed that the members of the united brewery workers had a right to use their journal for an expression of thoughts, without any article being subject any longer to the censorship of the general executive board. This was the essential point, and the press was again free, until at the Indianapolis convention, where I saw the indications of a renewal of the conflict.

The spy-system in the headquarters was practically abolished—every executive member had prior to this a key to the office, and it turned out that many official business transactions were verbatim reported to the employers. This spy has been suspected, but never evidence found against him. Note now the hue and cry in the Brauer Zeitung that the brewery proprietors are engaging spies to get reports of the meetings of their employees. How silly and ridiculous. If publicity would be given to all transactions there would be no need of spies, the bosses would cease to have any in their employ.

These principal points of an armistice, though not recognized by the Gompers satellites as such, delayed the final battle; but right at the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. the enemy was made to proceed against that ill-smelling treason to the Gompers capitalist machine. They thought they alone had made the preparations, but I, in the course of four years, longing for an opportunity to go with other workers of my convictions into a fight against the elements of decay, had from that very August 12th, 1903 on, worked for the inauguration of a purified and uncorrupted economic movement of the working class; I had witnessed too much of the ugly pestilence works of the trade union officers in several national unions, and was preparing the ammunition for the battle

(Continued on page 3.)

THE "SMASHING PROCESS" AGAINST INDUSTRIAL UN- IONISM AND SOCIALISM.

(Continued from page 2.)

against corruption and capitalist influence in the union movement of America. The referendum system in the brewery workers union, as far as election of international officers is concerned being a huge farce, it was evident, when in Indianapolis at the convention nominations were made that those first nominated on the ticket would be elected; that being the outspoken object of the gang. The election of such people as Kummer, Baer, Kemper and Priesterbach and Richter was assured then and there, the signal for battle, which was sounded; here was the rose, now dance. And the dance has begun!

Before the election from office I was approached and asked to play a compromise again; it was claimed that by prudent, calm and diplomatic maneuvering it would be possible to install the entire brewery workers organization into the proposed industrial union to be launched in Chicago. My answer, determined as it was, is the answer to those who have asked what my individual opinion was relative to the industrial union movement, now inaugurated. My answer is this: A mere change of name, change of affiliation of a body of organized men will avail nothing, if, with the bulk would count, remaining in their positions as officers, well-known labor fakirs and auxiliaries to the capitalist class. Industrial unionism pure and simple, is no better than craft, or graft unionism pure and simple, the causes have to be removed, and an absolute new foundation must be laid. It is my opinion, and should become that of others, that every officer of the new organization, from the general administration down to those officers in subordinate unions must pass an examination before all those whose confidence he wants, as to his knowledge of the causes of the irrepressible class conflict in society. Such knowledge will preclude associations and alliances with our enemies, the capitalist class, will preclude that Democratic politicians, or be they of any capitalist party, like the Wards and Priesterbachs, continue hoodwinking the men who toil and fight the battles of the world. The taking over in a bulk of all the capitalistically controlled agencies would precipitate a new conflict right from the start in the new organization. The result has to be directed ferociously against the methods, the wrong system, and only by an open rupture was it possible, as evinced of late, to separate the wheat from the chaff. Fakirs in the economic, in the political movement of the working class to the rear; class conscious men and women to the front! My high respect and confidence in the rank and file of the united brewery workers is still unshaken. I was too many years associated with them, as brewery worker, and know how so often they were exploited by freakish elements against their own will. They, above all, are entitled to know why I opened fire and will expose, through my fight in the open against the international executive board of United Brewery Workers and against ONE of their capitalist controlled international secretaries, the corrupt methods prevalent in the brewery workers organization, not alone therein but as logical consequences of the wrong foundation in all most all unions in this country as are through their official machinery bound head and foot to the Civic Federation demagogic influence. The A. F. of L. may once and a while deem it expedient to allow an organization to prop itself up with a cover of progressiveness, but in reality it is done to conceal the capitalist composition of the entire structure, and to protect the capitalist control and methods and safeguard it against the onrushing soldiers of the social revolution.

At the convention in Chicago there will be present many brewery workers' delegates, directly or indirectly, but a fight against them is already announced by the general executive board. It will require all the manhood, all the militant courage of men and women to resist the onslaughts that will be made at the command of the master class and its agencies in the working people's organization. It will be the last battle, as we hope at least. Many will be lost and will perish in this noble warfare against the old but now shattered encroachments of labor fakirism, behind which the capitalist class has felt itself safe from any organized attacks of the working class, were it intelligently organized by the combined power of their brains, muscles and masses on the economic as well as political field.

In this open letter I selected the latest history of an organization with which I was so closely connected, knowing full well that in other organizations the retort-smells still worse. The pressure of the foul game accumulated during the many years of betrayal of my class will soon burst the capitalist shell, and deep into the post of fifth, corruption and demagoguery will look the honest man of

Wall Street And Trades Unionism

IT AGAIN ENDORSES THE GOMPERS BRAND AS ONE OF "THE STRONGEST OBSTACLES IN THIS COUNTRY TO SOCIALISM."

(From "The Wall Street Journal" of Tuesday, June 8.)

A STRANGE COMBINATION.

Not in all the literature of the Manufacturers' Association and of the various organizations of employers which have accepted the leadership of David M. Parry in fighting the trades unions have we discovered such a severe arraignment of organized labor as is to be found in the declaration of principles adopted by the eleventh national convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Wall Street Journal has more than once during the past two years referred to the American Federation of Labor as being one of "the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism." The Socialist Labor Party in the declaration referred to, quotes this statement and then proceeds to give the reasons why Socialists are so bitterly opposed to the labor movement as typified by Samuel Gompers. This declaration says that "Gompers' unionism begets the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics," and that so far from solidifying the working class, it keeps the workers hopelessly divided by means of a perverse system of Chinese walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices, intended to keep out members and keep the jobs to itself, thus splitting the working class into two camps of union and non-union laborers, each class striving to reach each other for jobs. "With the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds," it says, "Gompers' unionism claims sacredness to itself, while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as 'scabs.'" So far from preparing the organized form of the Socialist republic, the Socialists claim that the Gompers type of trade unionism is "a prop of capitalist society, a wheel in the machinery of capitalism."

We quote from this statement because it shows that economics, like politics, makes strange bedfellows; and certainly there never was a stronger combination than that which unites the Parryites and the Socialists in opposition to trades unionism. It is respectively submitted to those employers who are endeavoring to break down organized labor whether their success in such an endeavor might not involve them in a condition worse than that which now comforts them. Break down trades unionism and it is not at all improbable that the great body of our workmen would be swallowed up by the Socialist movements. If that is what the employers want, why, of course, they can continue upon the present program of fighting trades unionism. But if they do not wish to be overwhelmed by the peril of Socialism perhaps they may consider it wise to put up with the burdens of trades unionism, and instead of trying to exterminate it, to strive to bring it into more peaceful relations with organized capital.

(For an answer to the above, see editorial "Wall Street and Trades Unionism"; also the following declaration of principles):

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention, 1904.

As the naval string, designed to supply nourishment to the fetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural naivety intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and pre-

pare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements. So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism begets the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretense that such economic teachings are "politics," and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached forty years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resolving in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian police, or in England, where, as in America, the union naval string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the International Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class," is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery when, again quoting these Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those self-same Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we fenvew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic.

Wm. E. Trautmann.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

This Time from Berger's Baliwick, Where Industrial Unionism Is Making Craft Unionism Tremble.

The People is in receipt of the following circular from Fred Brockhausen, Sec'y-Treas. of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, an organization dominated by the Social Democrats, led by Victor Berger. Its alleged statements are amusing, in view of the recent withdrawal of the United Metal Workers' International Union from the American Federation of Labor, on the ground that it "tried to enforce the policy of subdividing the craft into as many separate bodies as possible, thus weakening the trades." The United Metal Workers can tell the Wisconsin Federation of Labor who it is that is dividing organized labor, if it cares to know the truth. But the most interesting part of the circular is its closing paragraph. That paragraph is a confession of fear, and of weakness. Where pure and simple organizations need urging to remain loyal, there correct principles are making progress.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To Affiliated Unions and all Organized Workers of Wisconsin:—
Greeting:

Whereas, The remnants of the now nearly defunct American Labor Union, a dual organization in the Western States to the American Federation of Labor, together with a number of individuals practically unknown to the labor movement, have issued a call for a convention to be held in Chicago, June 27, 1905, for the purpose of organizing another dual and antagonistic labor organization.

The past history of the American Labor Union movement recalls to mind the bitter rivalry between unions affiliated with it and those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, causing hatred and strife among the wage-workers where peace and harmony should have prevailed.

This new labor movement is encouraged by that crafty disturber, Daniel De Leon (of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance), whose disreputable fight against all legitimate labor organizations is a matter of notoriety.

Just at this time the division of organized labor into opposing camps would be heartily welcomed by D. M. Parry and

his brother parasites in the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Alliance.

Our affiliation with national and international unions, inter-relationship of obligation, conceded jurisdiction, trade agreements, and union labels and shop cards, render it imperative that we remain loyal to the American Federation of Labor and carry on our agitation for necessary reforms among the membership of the organizations affiliated with that body.

While the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor is not in sympathy with many of the policies of the American Federation of Labor, and while we stand committed in favor of industrial unionism, yet we realize that progress along the lines of industrial organization cannot be furthered by ill-advised and spasmodic efforts at reorganization, which are sure to result in division and perhaps disruption.

The necessary change and progress will come as a natural result of industrial evolution, intelligently aided by continued agitation, education and organization among the rank and file of the organizations at present affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor is aware of the fact that the advocates and agents of this new attempt to promote and encourage competition among the workers (though claiming to be opposed to such competition), by organizing a dual body to the American Federation of Labor, are at work in Wisconsin.

In view of the foregoing, it is Resolved, That all affiliated organizations and all organized labor of the state directly and indirectly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are hereby urged to remain loyal to their respective national and international unions (thereby discouraging this new attempt to divide, discredit and perhaps disrupt the existing substantial organizations of labor), and unceasingly to strive with might and main to achieve the aims and objects of the State Federation of Labor.

H. W. BISTORIUS,

A. J. WELCH,

P. A. PETERSEN,

T. J. McKEIGUE,

Executive Board.

FRANK J. WEBER,

General Organizer.

FRED BROCKHAUSEN,

Sec'y-Treasurer, W. S. F. of L.

CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Nominates City and County Tickets—
Resolutions Adopted.

Cleveland, June 5.—The following city and county nominations and resolutions were made and adopted at city and county convention held by Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday afternoon, June 4.

CITY TICKET:

Mayor—J. D. Goerke.
President of Council—John Kircher.
City Solicitor—Burt Rugg.
City Treasurer—John Erben.
Board of Public Service—Frank Erben, William Kruse and Herman Stieg.
Councilmen-at-large—John H. Foerster, Rudolph Boehm, and Carl Frank.
Justice of the Peace—John Fuerst.
Constable—Henry L. Nuhn.

COUNTY TICKET:

Four Senators—James Rugg, Paul Dingen, Richard Koeppl and Ed. Bolster.
Ten Representatives—Charles Nelson, Joseph Raiman, Fred Brown, Andrew Gessner, Edward Hauser, Louis Wettstein, Leopold Hang, H. M. Hasfurther, William Messinger and Elmer Walmsen.
Prosecutor—George Blickensdorfer.
Probate Judge—J. D. Weinstein.
Brower Margusson.
Insolvency Judge—Gustav Duerr.
County Clerk—P. C. Christiansen.
County Treasurer—Herman Alzuhn.
County Commissioner—Harry Bratburd.
County Surveyor—John Heidenreich.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED:

The Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County and City of Cleveland, in convention assembled, indorses the national and State platform of the Socialist Labor Party, also the resolutions as to trades unions and Party Press adopted by the State convention; and warns the working class against any misleading issues advocated by the capitalist parties.

In regards to the issues of municipal ownership, as put forth by reform movements, this convention expresses its attitude in the following resolutions:

Whereas, Capitalism is predicated upon the exploitation of the working class through the system of wage slavery. A mere change of ownership from a corporate to a municipal form would not improve the condition of the working class in the least, as the foundation of the capitalist system, i. e., wage slavery, remains unaffected by a mere change of form; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party repudiates all municipal, State and national ownership propositions, as long as the capitalist class is in control of the respective governments, and we call upon the working class to join and support the Socialist Labor Party in its effort to gain control of the political powers for and in the interest of the working class, as government ownership will become Socialism and be a benefit to the working class only when the working class will be the government and not before.

R. Zillmer, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

The New York State Correspondence Bureau hereby invites the co-operation of all comrades and sympathizers in the State of New York in the work of establishing connections for the Party in unorganized localities in the State. It requests that the names of sympathizers or others who may be approached in connection with the Party's work be forwarded to this Bureau immediately, so that we may get into communication with them and thus pave the way for the upbuilding of our organization in New York State.

Immediate responses will aid materially in the work before us. Address: New York State Correspondence Bureau, S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Daily People

GRAND PICNIC ...AND... Summernight's Festival ARRANGED BY SECTION N. Y. COUNTY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

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PRIZE BOWLING FOR GENTLEMEN

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History of a Proletarian ...Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.

Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. "The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

send a donation of \$10 to Secretary Trautman toward expenses Industrial Union Convention.

The delegates attended a rousing meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in the evening.

Lynn, Mass., June 7.—The Ninth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance closed its deliberations at noon to-day after having passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the Chicago Industrial Convention to take a decisive stand at the convention for the establishment of a class conscious organization of the working class having for its ultimate aim the final abolition of the capitalist system.

At the previous day's session the re-

dential of Jules Magnette, of D. A. 4, was rejected on the ground that a notice of his expulsion from the S. L. P. of Essex County, N. J., having appeared in the published minutes of the sub-committee of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. there was no other course to take, according to the Constitution.

At to-day's session the report of the General Executive Board, which had been referred back, was presented and read and accepted as amended and ordered published.

It was voted to instruct the G. E. B. to furnish \$10 to the delegates to Chicago in case of a contribution being necessary in connection with the work.

It was decided to hold the next National Convention at Providence, R. I., on first Monday in June, 1906.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888..... 2,084
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191
In 1904..... 34,172

Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton every whig and democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TRAUTMANN'S SECOND OPEN LETTER.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the second open letter of Wm. E. Trautmann, against the Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers' International Union, and the Gompers' form of unionism, addressed to the Brewery Workers and the working class.

As is well known, Trautmann was the Editor of the "Brauer-Zeitung," the organ of the United Brewery Workers, an organization that endorsed the so-called Socialist party; he took part in arranging for a call to organize the Working Class of the land into a Union that he considered superior to the Civic-Federated American Federation of Labor of Gompers; for doing so the Executive Board of his organization—at least one of whom, Priesterbach, is a member of a St. Louis Democratic Club—demanded his resignation; he refused, and the question was sent to a referendum vote, both sides publishing their statements; by a majority of over 1,000 votes the rank and file sustained Trautmann; but the Executive Board—the accusers in the case—resolved themselves into a "Board of Review," and with the Democratic politician Priesterbach, for one, among them, counted out enough votes favorable to Trautmann, and thus gave themselves a majority, and turned Trautmann out of his office. Thereupon Trautmann issued his first open letter. Therein the above facts were set forth. Later appeared an open letter from one of his witnesses at the count of the referendum, Leo Steinbach, relating the brutal assault committed upon him by members of the International Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers. Trautmann's and Steinbach's letters were followed by alleged answers in the "Brauer-Zeitung," to which Trautmann's second open letter gives reply.

No workman who is a union man, and no union man who is a workman, should fail to read this letter. Written with a confidence that knows truthful contradiction is impossible, Trautmann's second open letter is not only a close, intimate recital of the corruption inherent in the Civic-Federated American Federation of Labor of Gompers, for revolting against which it is sought to punish him—it is not only an expose and a declaration of war to the knife upon working class organization in the interests of the capitalist class and the labor fakirs—but an array of fact showing the necessity for working class organization on correct principles, for a union by, for and of all the workers only. This is the point of all points in the second open letter of Trautmann. On its recognition in practice depends working class extrication from labor fakirism and capitalism. To resuscitate or re-vivify the old Capital-and-Labor-are-one-rule-from-the-top craft unionism, under the name of industrial unionism, is to give up the form and retain the essence of the "labor" movement that is now riveting the chains of Labor ever more firmly. Only in a distinctive, democratic organization of its class, based on the principle of the antagonistic interests of Capital and Labor, can the working class move forward to relief and emancipation. This is the lesson that Trautmann's second open letter conveys to the brewery workers and the working class. That they will learn it and apply it well, is the hope of every true workman and well-wisher of the race.

The "backward race" are now licking the Germans. If this keeps on the "advanced race" will find themselves in a similar place.

WALL STREET AND TRADES UNIONISM.

"The Wall Street Journal" is at it again. Last year it held, with all the pristine beauty of its academic truth and logic, that the Socialists and the trust magnates were in favor of the trust, therefore they belonged to the same economic tribe. But, in order to reach this interesting conclusion, "The Wall Street Journal" was compelled to suppress the fact that there is a vital difference between the Socialists and the trust magnates regarding the ultimate ownership of the trust—a difference that arrays them in hostile camps, and causes the trust magnates to be reactionary, the Socialists progressive and revolutionary—the difference between private and social ownership. Now, "The Wall Street Journal," with its usual per mental and moral characteristics, repeats the performance on another question. It informs its readers, as may be seen from the editorial, "A Strange Combination," in its issue of June 6 and reproduced elsewhere in these columns, that the Socialists and Parry are both opposed to the Gompers' form of Unionism; and are, therefore, one on the Union question. But in order to reach this highly amusing and amiable conclusion, "The Wall Street Journal" is again compelled to suppress facts. This time it suppresses the fact that the Socialists will supplant the Gompers brand of Unionism with a brand that will give short economic and political shrift to the Parryites and the entire capitalist class. They will create a Trades Unionism that will realize that it "is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic." Does Parry oppose the Gompers brand of Unionism for the purpose of supplanting it by a Unionism that will "prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic"? The obvious absurdity of the question tickles our risibilities to such an extent that we can hardly ask it. Parry, as is well known, froths at the mouth at the prospective danger (to him and his class) of Socialist Unionism. It is his Nemesis, and constantly evokes his futile wrath. Read his fulminations against Socialism, and be convinced that the maggot that is eating his little brains away, is not a love for Socialist Unionism, but an undying hatred for it. Like his compatriots, the trust magnates, he would have none of Socialism, and fails to see the mutual relationship that is conjured up by the truly beautiful imagination of "The Wall Street Journal."

But, though "The Wall Street Journal" hugs its errors regarding the relationship of Socialists with capitalists, its unerring recognition of the value of the Gompers brand of Unionism to capitalism, causes us to take off our hats to it. It knows a strong obstacle to the growth of Socialism when it sees it. It knows a bulwark of Capitalism from a Long Tom of Socialism instinctively. Mr. Gompers, no doubt, will rejoice in its endorsement. That endorsement will increase his income. It will be one of his testimonials of merit when seeking capitalist aid in combatting the emancipation of the working class. It will also be another exhibit in the mass of evidence now accumulating, showing the intimate relations existing between Gompers and the capitalist class, to the undoing of the working class—an affirmation of the Socialist accusation against the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class, Mr. Samuel Gompers. "The Wall Street Journal," though wrong about Parry and the Socialists, has not spoken in vain!

THE EQUITABLE FIGHT.

In the development of Capitalism, the process of competitive extermination is not confined to the little capitalists alone, but extends to the big ones as well. The destruction of individual capital is followed by a war of concentrated capital upon concentrated capital, as in the case of the Metropolitan and the Interborough railway systems in New York City, for instance. And the more this war proceeds, the greater becomes the necessity for concentrated capital to buttress itself with further concentrations on all sides, for, owing to the magnitude of the capital involved, the greater is the loss and vice versa, the gains involved—where defeat or victory abides in the struggle. In this fact, and not in their individual greed, lies the secret of the endeavor of the big capitalists to further extend their possessions, and gather about them all the forces of modern society that make for security and strength. It is in this connection that the banks and the insurance companies play the most vital part. The repositories of private and public funds—the heart, as it were, of the capitalist system, receiving from and pumping into industry, the wealth and capital necessary to its sustenance—

their domination and control is an unavoidable necessity to the big capitalists; for, with them, success is assured; without them, failure is inevitable.

During the past few months, and especially the past few weeks, American society has been profoundly stirred by the disclosures regarding the management of the half-billion dollar Equitable Life Assurance Society, with its eighty millions of surplus. To the superficial, these disclosures have no more significance than the many efforts, undertaken from time to time, to purge similar organizations of internal evils. But to the close student of capitalist society, the evidence is daily increasing that the disclosures are simply additions to the long list of incidents composing the history of the big capitalists' fight for supremacy and control—for the preservation and perpetuation of their own peculiar group interests. The charges of laxness and extravagance, of extortionate salaries and illegal practices, brought against the management, sink into insignificance alongside of the stock-jobbing operations of the financial clique dominating the society, and the tremendous possibilities for evil, which these contain, to capitalists not included in it. To have the resources of such a society arrayed for, instead of against one, is a matter of such obvious significance that any dilution thereon is superfluous. Hence, the spectacle of powerful and eminent financiers—the alleged embodiments of human wisdom and virtue—indulging in a series of meetings, whose factional fights would put a bear garden to shame, is not inexplicable to such a student. It is plainly but another exhibition of the diverse qualities—mainly base ones—that take place whenever a question of material interests is at stake—but another demonstration of the conflict of interests, which is the basis of modern society.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Equitable fight—whether the present faction retains control, or its power is wrested away by its opponents—whether the business of the Equitable is diverted to rival companies, and it is compelled to wind up its affairs—is immaterial, as far as the conflict of interests under Capitalism is concerned. These will continue to appear in other insurance companies; for the latter will, more in the future than in the past, be the promoters, controllers, and owners of capitalist stocks and bonds—the agencies for capitalist failure and success; consequently, their domination will be more essential in the future than at present, and more bitterly fought for. And so also may it be said that no matter what the outcome of the Equitable fight, the final result of the conflict of which it is a manifestation will be of vast social benefit. True, the conflicts of the big capitalists for the control of fiduciary and other funds have a perturbing influence, and make manifest the danger of placing large accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few to the detriment of the many. But these conflicts are, relatively speaking, reducing the number of heads of capitalist society, thus making it easier for mankind to decapitate the monster—to "expropriate the expropriators"—when the time is ripe for it. The monarchy, with its king and nobles, concentrated political power, and thus made itself the easy target of political democracy. The conflict of capitalist interest is creating plutocracy, with its Rockefeller and financiers. The plutocracy is concentrating economic power and making itself the easy target of industrial democracy.

John L. Service, chairman Legislative Board Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of the State of Indiana, writes to the June "Railway Trainmen's Journal", in this strain:

"As a rule our Congressmen, after they are elected, forget the people who elected them to their respective offices, and become the tools and instruments of corporations, monopolies and trusts. . . . Is this thing to go on forever?" And he answers the question thus: "As chairman of the legislative board of the State of Indiana, during the Sixty-fourth General Assembly which just closed, I saw the necessity for drawing away from party lines, and sending men to our legislative halls who have been tried and found true, and men we know will give us some consideration."

This "non-partisan" cry uttered by the labor lobbyist is a will-o'-the-wisp. All candidates elected on a capitalist platform are bound to vote for capitalists' interests, no matter what party they may represent. Only men elected on a platform pledged wholly to labor's interests—a Socialist platform—can consistently be expected to vote for labor's interests. Such men the labor lobbyists, like Service, do not favor. They aim to keep the capitalists in power, and their perpetual denunciation of capitalist legislation illustrates how completely they succeed.

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INVENTION AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the efforts of the orthodox economists to justify the private ownership of socially produced wealth and capital, much stress is laid on invention and technical development. These are claimed to be the individual achievements of individual capitalists, who, consequently, are entitled to the greater part of their results, even though society suffers from the unequal distribution of wealth flowing therefrom. This argument may have had some force in the days of individual or small production; but in these days of co-operative and trustified industry, invention and technical development, like industry, have become social and are now dependent on associated, instead of individual, effort for their advancement and success. This fact is being continually borne out by modern events. The latest of these are the addresses of the President and the Secretary of the American Foundrymen's Association, composed of employers, now holding its eighth convention at the Grand Central Palace, as given substantially in the capitalist press. We quote from the latter:

"President C. J. Wolff's address explained that the objects of the association were purely educational. It was the aim of the organization, he said, so to disseminate knowledge pertaining to the craft of the foundryman that the best results might be obtained in the production of castings at a minimum cost. Every year brings its own changes, and the only way to reap the fruits of widely scattered experiments and results was to bring together the parties responsible for them, and get them to compare notes. For this end he advocated that all the workers connected with the industry should be brought to know each other. That a wide 'open door' policy should prevail, which would bring together the pattern makers, the molders, the foremen, and the owners of foundries and to give each branch of the industry a chance to talk and to instruct."

It does not require a keen mind to see that the changes referred to above are caused by social factors, which, when consciously organized, are of great benefit to foundry owners. Nor is great acumen required to perceive the importance attached to the necessity of securing the co-operation of employees, that they may also talk and INSTRUCT. According to the theory under discussion, instruction from such sources is preposterous; yet the above cold, hard facts overthrow the theory in no uncertain manner. To quote further:

"Dr. Richard Moldenke, secretary of the association, spoke much on the same lines as the president. He pointed to the fact that the foundry industry was waking up, that many severe disturbances in trade had taken place; that new blood had come in and that constant study was necessary. The steel foundry business, he said, was active, but iron seemed inclined to drag and that science was needed to build it up. In concluding Dr. Moldenke referred to the success of English and German associations, and he recommended that the dues of the American institution should be reduced, so as to extend the present membership, which now numbered 294."

Here, too, the pressure of social factors is plainly evident, while associated effort and its extension are advocated as the only means of saving the foundry industry. What becomes of the orthodox argument in view of these facts? Look wherever we will and the social character of modern industry is evident. Justice and evolution demand that it become social in ownership also.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The declaration of the Merchants' Association against Chinese exclusion on the ground that exclusion threatens reprisals that will close up a great future market to American Capitalism, is frank and interesting; frank, because it says, in so many words, that, in all matters of international comity, material interests are paramount; interesting, because it displays the acute understanding of capitalist psychology possessed by a "backward race", which, knowing that an appeal to abstractions will not prevail, utilizes an attack upon those material interests as a convincing argument.

There is no doubt that, as the Merchants' Association states, "the increased prosperity of the United States is and must be in a very large degree dependent upon the expansion of its export trade in manufactured articles, which, in turn, must be dependent upon friendly relations and reciprocity with other nations." And there is also no doubt that, in recognizing and striking at this vital point, the "backward" Chinese have shown great sagacity, a sagacity that will eventually compel the granting of their demands regarding immigration, for no capitalist nation can afford a restriction of markets such as that which would result from a boy-

cott of American goods by China. That the "backward" and "inferior" Chinese race should have learned the secret of Capitalism so early in its contact with Western "civilization", indicates with what rapidity it is likely to develop as a competitor of that civilization: it opens a vista of leaps and bounds forward in the development Capitalistward, that will greatly affect all nations. Japan's history is likely to be repeated on a larger scale. The Merchants' Association recognizes the commercial results which will flow from such prospects. Its "civilized" knowledge guides it correctly. So does the heathen understanding of the "backward" Chinese.

THE PITTSBURG WAGE INCREASE.

It is the constant effort of the Capitalist Class to convey the impression that it is an exceedingly generous class, treating its wage slaves with the greatest financial consideration and respect. The motive is obvious to all who read while they run: with such an impression firmly established the Capitalist Class can continue its depredations with greater ease and safety. One of these efforts is now being made in Pittsburgh and vicinity. According to a despatch from there "more than 6000 machinists have had their wages advanced ten per cent, taking effect June 1. Their wages had been reduced ten per cent last year. The engineering concerns of Western Pennsylvania have an association, and all the members work in concert in arranging uniform wages and working conditions." Could anything exceed that in generosity—an association of employers voluntarily raising wages and regulating conditions?

Before making answer to this question, let us turn to the Machinists' Monthly Journal for June. On page 514 will be found the report of First Vice President Conlon on conditions in the Smoky City. According to this report, the average rate of wages in the Pittsburgh district was lowered "during the last year from 33 cents to 27 cents an hour." This is almost 20 per cent. "The result," again quoting the report, "is that all the mechanics who could get away left the Pittsburgh district. . . . Therefore, in order to get men who are skilled mechanics they must raise the price." Here, then, we have our answer. The "raise" is simply a lure to induce mechanics to flock to Pittsburgh. But though a "raise", it is less than one-half the reduction given in Conlon's report, and takes no account of the great increase in the cost of living that has taken place since the reduction was imposed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the object of the much-advertised generosity of the Capitalist Class is the same as that of all its other virtues, namely, the advancement of its own interests at the expense of those of the Working Class. And so it will ever be, as long as the private ownership of capital prevails and must be maintained. Fortunately for Labor, and, unfortunately for the Capitalist Class, the "generosity" of the latter is exposed through the experiences of the former. They know capitalist "generosity" for what it actually is, and are growing ever less susceptible to its influence, hence the necessity for its advertisement, in order that the inexperienced and unwary may be caught and taken in.

In the Toledo, O., "Socialist", the Titus-Rand-Herron-Mailly yellow sheet, of June 7, the following item appears on page 6, under the heading "New Jersey Socialists", and relating to the "Socialist" party convention in that State: "A resolution was also adopted looking toward a union of the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress in Amsterdam. A committee of twelve members, three each from Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union counties, was elected to confer with a similar committee from the Socialist Labor Party, should that party decide to elect one."

On page 1 of the same yellow publication, in the issue of June 10, the following appears under the heading "New York Nominates" and relating to the municipal convention of the Socialist party.

"Resolutions were adopted . . . commending the action of the various Socialist parties of France in uniting. An amendment to the latter resolution looking toward unity with the Socialist Labor Party was voted down."

On page 2 of the same yellow publication of the last date given above, this item may be read: "Rumor has it that the Socialist Labor Party desires unity with the Socialist party. As a preliminary step it might be well to locate the habitat of that ardent wooer. Who knows?" There's wit for you! Contemplate it! Admire it! After showing, IN ITS OWN REPORTS, that the desire for unity emanates from its own party, the Toledo yellow sheet says: "Rumor ('rumor', mind you!) has it that the S. L. P., etc., etc. Could anything be more witty? More brilliant?? More dazzling???"

It is to be presumed that the New Jersey State convention of the "Socialist" party (which included among its delegates a national organizer, who has had opportunities for extensive observation), knows the habitat of the Socialist Labor Party and that consequently it possessed intelligence enough not to elect a committee of 12 to engage in a fool's errand, in the search for a non-existent body. Yet the Toledo yellow sheet denies such a presumption and practically declares that the New Jersey "Socialists" are devoid of intelligence, by asking for such a habitat. Isn't that a stroke of genius?—yellow journal genius?? The Titus-Rand-Herron-Mailly combination is earning a reputation for open-your-mouth-to-put-your-foot-in-it cleverness. It deserves it.

According to a Washington despatch: "The advisability of holding a national convention of manufacturers to consider ways and means for extending the American foreign trade is being given consideration by Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The trade in finished products is not satisfactory, only 1 per cent of American manufactured articles being sold abroad, it is announced."

The necessity for building up foreign trade is always present with American manufacturers. With the productive capacity of the country growing more rapidly than its consumptive capacity, more markets become necessary. It is more trade or more depression. The manufacturers prefer more trade, and Secretary Metcalf will endeavor to provide it for them, though it is not clear, with international competition growing more limited and intense each day, where he will get it from.

C. W. Post, president of the National Citizens' Industrial Union, says that the unions must be cleansed. Cleansing, like charity, should begin at home. When Mr. Post wipes out the corruption, injustice, oppression and exploitation inflicted upon society by capitalist organizations, whether political, economic or industrial, he can commence on the unions. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Post would like to clean out the unions so that the filth in the institutions which his organization upholds, may grow more abundantly and luxuriantly.

A "Success" magazine advises its readers to "keep everlastingly at it." This advice will be appreciated by the employer, but it is impossible of execution by the employee. He cannot "keep everlastingly at it" even if he wants to. Such is the intensity of his work that rest after eight, nine, or ten hours, is a physiological necessity. Not only that, but, as experts have shown, such is the effect of this intensity, that at thirty-five years of age, the employee is debared from employment in many industries. To talk of "keeping everlastingly at it," under such circumstances, is to ignore the limits of human endurance and the requirements of modern industry.

Rumors continue to multiply to the effect that among the brewers and other trades the cohorts of Gompers are organizing to send delegates to the Chicago convention, for the dual purpose of either preventing the organization of the new industrial union, or bringing it into disrepute at the very beginning of its career. These rumors will only add to the vigor, determination and vigilance of the class-conscious forces interested in making the Chicago convention a success.

Lobley, the Brooklyn ex-convict, who robbed the Equitable Life Assurance Society of \$30,000 or \$40,000, was sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing. The officers proven guilty of greater wrongs by the Frick Investigating Committee, are still at large. "Nuf said."

The newspapers are beginning to publish long articles on "What We Spend Abroad." As usual, the "we" here used, denotes the members of the Capitalist Class, whose enormous wealth enables them to indulge in the pleasures and dissipations of foreign travel. They are the people, the country, and all that these two stand for. They impress their thoughts, their domination, their idiosyncracies upon American society, and are, consequently, its representatives. We, the Working Class, are not in the "we" who spend abroad.

The efforts of the railroads in cutting down the time consumed in running from New York City to Western points is, no doubt, of prime importance from a business standpoint. But, from a humanitarian standpoint, their efforts would be directed to a better end if they were expended in cutting down the fearful death and accident rate.

During the past year prices have steadily gone up, while wages have declined. What will the capitalists who have laid the high prices to high wages do now?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have a great scheme in mind.

UNCLE SAM (with a twinkle in his eye)—One of your usual great schemes? B. J.—Will you not admit that the Socialist Commonwealth cannot be established for quite a while?

U. S.—I'll admit that.

B. J.—Will you not admit that, in the meantime, it were wise to mitigate suffering?

U. S.—Admitted.

B. J.—Admitted all this, you will be in sympathy with my scheme. It is to set up a co-operative store, in which the workmen affiliated with it can get goods cheap. What say you?

U. S.—Cheer up!

B. J.—Cheer up?

U. S.—Yes; probably not to you; but cheer up all the same.

B. J.—Isn't it a good thing?

U. S.—If it were it would not be a chestnut. But it is a bad thing in that it is of no effect; and, worse than that, in that it plays into the hands of false bourgeois economics; and, still, worse, in that, as a rule, there is a petty schemer at the bottom of it, who plans to be the sure, if not the whole sole beneficiary of the alleged good for all. There is ample experience on this subject in this country.

B. J.—You surprise me! What proofs have you got?

U. S.—See here: Sound or Socialist economics prove that under the capitalist system the share of the wealth that labor receives depends upon the supply of and the demand for labor. This evil is a result of the private ownership of the machine. If labor receives one loaf's worth of wealth it is not because of the cheapness of the loaf, or because of any other reason; but because the value of the loaf represents the value of labor under supply and demand.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Now, then, this principle implies the other—that the cheapness of things does not determine the amount of wealth labor receives. The cheaper the loaf the lower will be the wage. In other words, the labor question is a question of production, not consumption. Your co-operative store takes up the question from the consumer's standpoint.

B. J.—But are not workmen consumers?

U. S.—Surely; but their poverty starts with them as producers, and not as consumers. Seeing that their poverty arises from being a merchandise, the price of which is determined by the law of supply and demand, it is senseless to start relief at the consumer's end. Relief must be started at the producer's end. Enable them to keep all that they produce and their consumption will take care of itself. On the other hand, make goods as cheap as you like, and consumption will not be improved so long as the working class is held in wage slavery.

B. J.—Well, that may be; but in what way would my co-operative store play into the hands of false economics?

U. S.—In this way: The middle class particularly is howling about prices. It may justly do so. If prices are low it will have so much more money. If wages are one loaf of bread, and the price of the loaf goes down fifty per cent, the working class won't be in pocket the fifty per cent. saved, because its own value will thereby have been reduced, and, accordingly, its wages will fall proportionately. But if the price of the loaf goes down by fifty per cent, the middle class and the capitalist generally will be so much in pocket, because their share of wealth is not determined like that of the workman. It is for this reason that the middle class folks are always after cheapness; and it is a cry so delusive that it usually takes in the workers, and thereby draws their attention away from where the shoe pinches THEM and causes them to fight the economic battles of their exploiters. To talk "co-operative store" is to talk "cheapness"; to talk "cheapness" is to give up the law of wages or to darken it; to do that is to play into the hands of the enemy.

B. J.—And you say this sort of thing has been tried before?

(Continued on page five.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

AS TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$1 for the Chicago Stenographer Fund, as proposed by C. A. Luedecke. The Chicago convention is causing a stir hereabouts. The "Socialist" party members are predicting the end of the Socialist Labor Party movement after that convention. They claim that De Leon will draw out of the Socialist Labor Party and work for the new union, having lost faith in the political movement! The United Mine Workers' officers issued circulars instructing their locals not to send delegates to the industrial union convention, but have instructed the state officers to be present there. Two locals of the United Mine Workers here have elected delegates to attend the convention, so also has the Iron Molders' Union; but the delegates elected are such as to leave little hope of expecting much from them. They have almost run their course in pure and simple unionism, and last summer attempted to break up one of our street meetings, at which we exposed traitorous actions.

I hope the new industrial union will be a class conscious organization, able to reach and organize our class, and bring the Socialist Republic in sight.

Walter Goss.

Belleville, Ill., June 5.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have learned that the General Executive Board of the Capmakers' Union is to send a delegate to the Chicago Convention in the person of Maurice Mikol, the same worthy who was on the committee that signed the agreement with the cap manufacturers. Now, it seems rather strange for them to send such a man, who is known to be a handmaid of undertaker Gompers. If that executive board was honest in its intentions they would at least send somebody who is in sympathy with the new movement. I am sure that there are some in the Capmakers' Union qualified for that, or perhaps Mr. Gompers would not agree to have somebody else sent, for he wants somebody to rely upon. It seems since Gompers has induced the Executive to the Brewers' Union to oust Trautmann he has consented to the Capmakers' sending Mikol. But I hope that the convention will be on guard and know how to deal with such worthies.

T. M. Davis.

Chicago, Ill., June 3.

THE WESTERN MINERS' CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The 13th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which has been in session in this city since May 22nd, is by far the most important that has ever been held in that organization.

About 175 delegates, representing the 240 locals are present and the soundness of their economic and political views, as compared with the average of previous conventions, is encouraging. This, of course, does not apply to the professional labor fakir, who is present as usual with a clique to obey his every nod in consideration of the soft jobs at home, the continuance of which depends on their servility and obedience to the labor lieutenant in the convention, and a favorable report at his hands to the interests which he is here to serve. They are known to the more progressive delegates as the "copper collars" and "coal oilers."

The most important feature of the convention to this date is the discussion of a resolution emanating from the committee on resolutions, which recommended the endorsement and approval of the proposed industrial union and the election of delegates to represent the Western Federation of Miners at the Chicago convention, with instructions to unite the organization with it.

This resolution provoked a discussion which lasted nearly four days. The roll was finally called and the actual vote stood 175% for the resolution and 49% against—the latter vote representing the capitalist served by the clique mentioned above. The vote in favor of industrial unionism may be considered as being the unanimous sentiment of the convention, when the interests to be opposed are taken into consideration.

The Socialists in the convention are much indebted to the members of Section Salt Lake City, Socialist Labor Party, who saw that every delegate was supplied with copies of the Weekly People, which contained pertinent articles; also a sufficient number of copies of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and Randall's "John Mitchell Exposed," were eagerly read by many of the delegates who were not in touch with such matters and who were influenced to vote for their class interests as a consequence.

That the seed sown has begun to bear fruit is apparent and much credit is due to the foresight and energy of the comrades of Section Salt Lake City, who have spared no pains in their efforts.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 3.

THAT WISCONSIN CIRCULAR!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Wisconsin Federation of Labor, through the local quorum of the executive committee, has issued a circular in which it defends the policy of the American Federation of Labor and opposes the organization of a new industrial union. The circular is signed by H. W. Bistorius, A. J. Welch, Fred Brockhausen and Frank Weber. It does not astonish us a bit that the above named gentlemen should be opposed to the organization of a new union of workingmen. The American Federation of Labor is to them a Derby cow that furnishes them all the year round with creamy milk.

H. W. Bistorius is connected with the Social Democratic "Herald," a paper that is kept alive by the good grace of the American Federation of Labor of the Badger State; A. J. Welch was elected alderman from the Tenth Ward on the Social Democratic ticket. Mr. Welch does not like to see a split in "organized" labor—it might cost him his seat in the Common Council. Fred Brockhausen, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, has been favored by organized labor with a seat in the State Assembly. The gentleman sails under the name of "Social Democrat," but no matter how "Socialistic" this man Brockhausen may be—no new labor organization for him: it would endanger his chances of re-election to the State Assembly. And last, but not least, comes our old "friend" Mr. Frank J. Weber, local organizer of the State Federation of Labor, and for years business agent for the local trades council. Mr. Weber has milked the Derby cow and eaten her rich creamy milk for so many years that the gentleman is naturally opposed to anything that could prevent him from milking his Molly. The American Federation of Labor has been the source of revenue to all the above named gentlemen and particularly to Mr. Frank Weber. Besides getting a good fat salary from the American Federation of Labor he used to be a campaign speaker for the Democratic party, thus making a little extra money. This very same Frank Weber, local organizer for the State Federation of Labor, "a union man from top to bottom," when erecting a home, built it by the aid of scabs!

That these gentlemen are opposed to any new move among the Working Class needs no further comment. Their material interest is dearer to them than the sound education which workingmen so badly need, and which would be the result of having the workers organized along the lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

One sentence in this circular shows their hatred for him who has done so much to elevate the Working Class from out of its low position of superstition and degradation to a higher sphere. Say they:

"This new labor movement is encouraged by that arch-disturber, Daniel De Leon, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, whose disreputable name and all legitimate labor organizations are still fresh in the memory of all."

Now, we do not think it so very strange that the editor-in-chief of the Daily People should be hated by those that fatten on "organized" labor; that, consequently, they put statements in the circular which are utterly untrue astonishes nobody to whom their position is known. It is just by such misleading statements that they try to ward off a labor movement that is bound to suppress them. Their opposition, their blackguardism towards our editor is evidence of their fear and aversion to a sound movement among the Working Class.

Happily, the circular is only a product of the local quorum and bespeaks the men that signed it. The People have not spoken yet. Let them speak!

H. B. Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.

ITALIAN WEAVERS AID INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have distributed copies of the Chicago Manifesto in English and Italian to unions meeting in West Hoboken. One of them, the Italian Silk Weavers' Union has taken action on it, and decided to donate \$10 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the temporary organization. It is most likely that they

will join the new movement later, when they see how it is organized. I have not heard from the other unions up to date.

West Hoboken, N. J., June 6.
Ernest Aiazzone.

FORD ON LEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Well, I see the Socialist, alias Social Democrat, alias Public Ownership, meaning the Bryan-Hearst annex to the capitalist band wagon, have nominated one Algerian Lee, for mayor of New York city.

Who is this man Lee?

First, he is not a workman.

Mr. Lee is a smooth, political huckster and grafter of the rankest type, second only to Bill Bryan, besides leaving behind him when he left Minneapolis, a record well known to the Republican bloopers in Minnesota, back in the 90s.

I met this man Lee at the last national disgraceful convention at Chicago, where grafters and bloopers flocked in majority numbers.

I could not help but regard Lee as I did, as he strutted about the convention hall dressed in broadcloth and silk stockings, buckled up with a one-eye glass and a gold chain dangling from the glass, tied in the button-hole of a ten dollar silk vest, and his ten dollar silk slouch hat.

No workman delegates of the fifty-two Socialists dared to speak to this gentleman worker of the workers.

The notice of a workman in that convention by Lee was the last thing thought of.

Lee was one of those on the "investigation" (?) committee, who voted to seat Stit-Wilson who was a delegate to the convention, after it was proven that he (Wilson) sent a telegram to Golden Rule Jones, the Democrat of Toledo, Ohio, congratulating him upon his election as mayor of Toledo. Wilson's name was signed to the telegram, and still that was not proof enough for Lee and his "investigation" (?) committee that Wilson was a traitor. I was present at that fake investigation, comrades, and I know what I am talking about.

Lee is one of those fellows who attended the secret meetings in an attic at the Revere House, North Clark street, Chicago, in the evenings after the convention, closeted with Berger, Steadman, Simons, Morgan, Berlyn, of Chicago, Gaylord of Wisconsin, and the entire New York delegation, as follows:

Warren Atkinson, C. P. Bush, Wm. Butcher, A. P. Byron Curtis, Chas. Dobbs, Wm. Ehret, Julius Gerber, Ben Hanford, George D. Herron, Morris Hilquit, Alexandria Jonas, Frank Slevierman, H. M. Slobodin, John Spargo, Otto Wegener, H. Wessling.

For four nights after the convention I traced this bunch up to a room on the third floor part of the time and part of the time to the fifth floor of the Revere House, where they remained until 12 to 2 at night.

It is also a fact that the "leaders" of this traitorous bunch held "business" (?) meetings in a large room on the third floor of the Revere House, at the same time the Harrison Democrats had the same room to hold their committee meetings in.

Now I ask why did the managers of the "Socialist" alias any old party, secure the same hotel for its headquarters as did the Democrats? And why did these two parties occupy the same committee room at the same time? Are the interests of the Democratic party and the fake Socialist party the same? "Verill, verillo."

And Mr. Lee, together with T. J. Morgan, Seymour Steadman, Barney Berlyn, Morris Hilquit, and Victor L. Berger, were closeted with this Democratic outfit, with Clarence Darrow as the central figure.

I also have before me a report from the proceedings of the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam, to which Algerian Lee, H. Schluter, and Morris Hilquit, were delegates from the United States, which shows that these three delegates voted for a resolution which would result in the exclusion from the International Socialist movement of Chinese and negro workmen.

Comrades, what do you think of that, after these men have howled themselves hoarse about workers of the world unite, while column after column of the same talk has been printed in the Worker worked, the St. Louis Labor, the Democrat A. P. A. Berger Herald, and the Chicago Morgan-Steadman, Simons, Unterman, Hearst-Darrow "Socialist."

These are cold hard facts, comrades, and these traitors dare not deny a single charge made here.

And this man Lee is to be voted for by the workmen for mayor of New York!

What a freak for the workers of New York to unite upon, let alone the workers of the world.

And these fellows have the unmitigated gall to say that those who are ex-

posing them and their crooked methods are traitors and trying to disrupt the Socialist movement.

E. B. Ford.

Faribault, Minn., June 6.
READ "JOHN MITCHELL EXPOSED."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been charged with calling John Mitchell a Labor fakir by Local Union 850 (German local), United Mine Workers of America, in Local 304, of which I am a member.

Here are the charges:

"You called our International President John Mitchell a traitor and a Labor fakir and that he was a Union man because he had to be; also that the present Unions were no good, that they ought to be dropped and all workmen join the new Industrial Movement."

Acting as chairman on the public square on May 20, I delivered a little talk on politics and trades unionism. This is where all this comes from. There are no politics allowed in the United Mine Workers Union of America; still the German local drags it into their local, prefers charges against Local 304, (my local) and, in this manner, tries to steal my right of free speech. I got a stay of three weeks in the case in order to try and get documentary evidence, realizing that no matter what I would say in my own defence I would be declared guilty just the same. I therefore ask to have this letter published, and any member who can furnish me with the evidence desired, I shall remit him any expense that he may incur.

Wm. S. Andreas.

Belleville, Ill., June 1.

A QUARTET OF QUERIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to be drowned in the new union to be organized at Chicago? If I understand the writings on the manifesto, most of them seem to be in favor of it.

(2) In an editorial in The People on Jack London, it was hoped he was not too young to learn more of the Socialist question. Is The People aware that he is not too young to be involved in a divorce suit; and will he not bear watching? It was stated in the San Francisco Chronicle, some time ago, that Mrs. London had secured a separation. Anna Strunsky, a member of the S. L. P. in the early days in San Francisco, was mentioned as the cause of the trouble. Later on a San Francisco paper published a denial of his re-engagement. This time another woman was mentioned. London had a family in Oakland; so I guess he is not so very young in certain lines.

(3) In the editorial "Some Sources of Business," aren't the cases mentioned extracts from "The Arizona Kicker"? They read like it.

(4) Whenever the crazy antics of the so-called Socialist party are noted or criticized in the capitalist press, they are mentioned as the acts of the Socialists, that is, the S. P. is taken to be the whole thing in this country. I notice it happens quite frequently of late. Is it by accident or not?

E. E. Roumier.

Chinese Camp, Cal., May 23.

A BRILLIANT CAPITALIST IDEA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Being a traveling salesman, I am in a position to learn some items which do not come under the observation of the rank and file. Out on this coast we are at the jumping off place. Many laborers and professional men come out here to better their conditions. They find that monopolies have a stronger hold here than in any other section of the United States that I have ever seen. The laborers have the hardest kind of a time to make ends meet; the supply vastly exceeds the demand. The loggers work for fair wages when there is any work at hand; but, owing to improved machinery, the logging camps and mills are idle a large portion of the time. Board is high; the employers and the saloons get the best part of the men's wages as a whole; those who save are the exceptions. Then, to think of the many thousands who are willing to work, who cannot find a market for their labor power, are compelled to go hungry in a land so blessed by nature but so cursed with graft and political skulduggery.

Every locality abounds with impecunious attorneys in abundance. In Seattle and Spokane, they are as numerous as hairs on a dog. Most of them eke out a precarious existence; ever anxious to work some scheme of graft in order to land some political job to serve some corporations against the interests of the proletarians. The last legislature of this state composed largely of that ilk created two hundred and fifty offices, three fifths of which have been filled by members of this fraternity, who are unable to make a living out of their profession. Now comes the important point. These fellows are always hungry, always grafting the railroads and other corporations for pelf; if not forthcoming they decline to push the exploiting schemes.

These corporate interests find this cinch is becoming too thick. Their profits are very much reduced by reason of such actions. The big men at the head are hatching up some plan by which they may unload these small fry shysters. The employing class know that labor troubles are intensifying; that wages are sinking lower and lower all the while; something must be done to stop or at least abate the swelling volume of discontent.

A Seattle capitalist recently remarked in my hearing that he heard a Socialist by the name of Corregan, the presidential nominee of the S. L. P., talk in an eastern city on the economies of Marx to the effect that all governments as now organized are simply the expressions of the ruling capitalist class to exploit, the producers of wealth; that Mr. Corregan explained his position as concisely, it was hard to get away from his postulates and conclusions. This capitalist has since been thinking about the matter, arrived at the conclusion about the best policy to pursue is to unload these leeches, pay the money expended in this respect in the increase of wages to the proletariat. He thought a combine might be formed with Mitchell and Gompers, to induce the labor unions to furnish the voting strength necessary to carry the election of capitalist candidates which would be mutually beneficial, and thus throw off the pestiferous lawyer politicians and grafters. Having control of the governmental machinery, they might be able to reduce taxation and run public affairs on a more economical basis. The laboring men will for the most part be satisfied with higher wages, will cheerfully vote with their masters. Now the question is, can Gompers & Co. lead the dupes that way? That crowd will do anything to sustain the present decaying system, but justice is bound to have her innings.

J. M. Upham.

Shelton, Wash., May 24.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

To the readers of the Daily and Weekly People:—The time for the proposed Industrial Union Convention draws near and, without doubt, the large majority of the readers of the Daily and Weekly People would like to know the full proceedings of said convention. Therefore, I recommend that we assist financially the management of the Daily and Weekly People to furnish us with a complete stenographic report of the doings of the convention. Such a report will be of indisputable value to the Labor Movement. Hoping that this proposition will meet with your approval,

C. A. Luedecke.

Rochester, N. Y., May 17.

CHICAGO STENOGRAPHIC FUND.

COLLECTED TO JUNE 10.

Previously acknowledged	\$19.05
W. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa. ..	.50
Section Passaic County, N. J. ..	1.50
R. Murphy, Lynn, Mass.50
W. Juergens, Cananea, Mexico ..	2.50
F. Dugan, Cananea, Mexico	2.50
J. Samuels, City	1.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio	2.95
Excelsior Educational Society, N. Y.	3.00
J. Reed, Toronto, Ont.25
W. Goss, Belleville, Illinois	1.00
W. Peet, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
L. Katz, Philadelphia, Pa.50
A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Texas ..	1.00
23rd A. D., New York	1.25
J. Finkböhner Philadelphia, Pa. ..	1.00
L. Oehlcker, City	1.00
M. Goltz, Winona, Minn.	1.00
L. Abelson, City25
C. Scheffel, Brooklyn, N. Y.50
L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
Total	\$44.25

NOTICE

To all Delegates elected, and other Attendants to the Convention of the "Industrial Union Movement."

Brand's big hall, corner Clark and Erie streets, has been secured for the place of the Convention to be held on June 27 in Chicago, Ill. Arrangements have been made with the Western and Central Passengers Association so as to reduce the traveling expenses of the delegates. Every attendant to the Convention should secure a certificate from the agent, when purchasing his ticket, upon which will be certified that the bearer goes to the Convention of the "Industrial Union Movement." All those who can present such a certificate at their presence in Chicago, Ill. will receive their return ticket for one-third of the regular price. Delegates and all other persons, as may for other reasons desire to attend the Convention, should by all means secure such certificates.

All other information relative to accommodating the delegates can be obtained by writing to Comrade W. L. Hall, Room 4, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

By authority of the Executive Committee of the temporary organization,
Wm. E. Trautmann, Sec.
16 East Seventh street, Cincinnati, O.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

A. L. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—S. L. P. buttons can be worn by sympathizers and friends. Few abuse the honor and privilege of wearing them. Nor is there any danger therein, as the party card is the test of membership.

When branches amalgamate, new application cards are not necessary: all concerned are already members.

S. B. EL PASO, TEXAS.—Send on more details. Not enough to warrant publication.

J. R. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—To hold meetings on the steps of the City Hall of New York is an exclusive right of the religious denominations, thanks to the municipal ordinances regulating and suppressing "free" speech. Section New York has tried to hold meetings there, only to find this out. This will enable you to understand why it does not hold meetings there, while the evangelists do.

A. J. A. VICTORIA, B. C.—We do not know in what weekly paper Socialism was characterized as impractical or impossible; nor are we inclined to worry over the characterization. Every great movement in human history has been labeled "impractical" and "impossible," at some period of its development, and if Socialism were not included we would feel that it lacked the qualifications necessary to success. The founding of the American Republic was "impractical" and "impossible." So also was the Abolition of Chattel Slavery. That they were actually successful and possible, in spite of croakings to the contrary, simply demonstrates the absurd manner in which Social Evolution discounts the dismal prophecies of those reservoirs of human wisdom, the "practical" men. Socialism will be both successful and possible. The evolution of government is democratic; of industry, social. A fusion of the two—which tend, in turn, to converge—will produce a condition that will upset all the calculations that are based on SOCIETY AS IT IS (and that is the erroneous position of the "practical" men)—it will produce Socialism.

W. A. CANON CITY, COLO.—Are you serious? We are inclined to believe you are geying us. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, a non-de-plume for Dr. Parkhurst!?? The gentleman has been charged with many erratic things, but we do not believe him guilty of anonymously posing as a woman writer on passion, "new thought," prenatal influences, and single tax, both in poetry and prose, either separately, or in alternate doses! That exceeds the limit of erraticism. Unless you wish to have your bet remain undecided, you had better write to the publishers of Mrs. Wilcox's articles. They can answer more definitely.

S. J. ST. PAUL, MINN.—Next week.

J. H. S. BRAWLEY, CAL.—Read De Leon's "Reform or Revolution?" You will find your question fully answered therein. It can be had of The New York Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

L. H. Z., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Will inquire.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, NEWARK, N. J.—Your protest against the publication of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance notices signed by Frank Burgholz, on the ground that he is an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party and therefore not constitutionally a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, is well taken. It will be duly noted.

A. J. B. SECRETARY D. A. 4. S. T. & L. A., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—This office is compelled to refuse publication to the minutes of your district meeting of June 4. It contains matters relating to expelled Socialist Labor Party members who, according to Article 7, Section 4 of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance constitution, are not legally members of your district. The publication of unconstitutional matters is forbidden the organs of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

F. B. ORGANIZER M. L. 405, NEWARK, N. J.—Notices of meeting cannot be published. See above.

F. F. YONKERS, N. Y.—This office does not know where such plays can be had. And it is of the opinion that you are beginning at the wrong end to educate the workers. They need sound instruction in the principles and tactics of Socialism; and until that is given

they will not be in a position to recognize or appreciate "proletarian plays."

A. A. DETROIT, MICH.—Your failure to be present at the meeting of L. A. 261, when it adopted the resolution approving of Comrade De Leon's address to the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, is no reason why its action should not be held to represent the will of the local. A quorum of an L. A. can transact any business that comes before it and its action is as binding upon the members who fail to attend as those present.

E. C. PATERSON, N. J.—You are wasting good ink and grey matter on the gentleman. He is unworthy of notice. To dignify his renegade perversions of Socialism with an answer, means also to enhance his value as a professional liar. Turn your pen to the systematic presentation of capitalist conditions and its lesson to the Working Class. Success will follow such a course, and then the gentleman will, like Othello, find his occupation gone.

E. B. COLUMBUS, O.—In order to insure publication, it is advisable to write in English. We have not the means nor the time, especially at present, to translate German letters, unless of the greatest importance.

A. G. L. NEW YORK CITY.—First: The attitude of the Socialist Labor Party toward the liquor traffic is the same as its attitude toward the exploitation indulged in by the Prohibitionists of the Wardwell-Standard-Oil stripe, namely, that of an effect whose cause is capitalist ownership and production for profit. Consequently, the Socialist Labor Party would remove the liquor traffic, along with the exploitation of the Standard Oil Prohibitionists, by removing Capitalism.

Second: An employer of labor who consistently subscribes and adheres to the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party is entitled to membership in its ranks. There are a few such. So marked is the proletarian character of the Socialist Labor Party that it repels, rather than attracts, employers to membership.

P. W. MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Minutes of sub-divisions or branches of a Section are not published, unless endorsed, or so ordered, by the Section. This is a standing rule.

ON THE CHICAGO MANIFESTO. RECEIVED AND NOT PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY PEOPLE.—N. W. New York City; S. F., San Francisco, Cal.; J. M. F., Du Quoin, Ill.; T. F. Spokane, Wash.; M. M., Detroit, Mich.

TO PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS EVERYWHERE IN ALL LANDS—Kindly forward preambles and constitutions of your respective Unions. As complete a set as possible is wanted in this office.

T. H. D., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. A. O. YONKERS, N. Y.; J. O'F., ABINGTON, MASS.; C. K. CAMDEN, N. J.; M. N. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; E. A. B., OGDEN, UTAH; J. Y. LOWELL, MASS.; H. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; C. C. PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; R. B. PATERSON, N. J.; E. L. CONGERS, N. Y.; A. M., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; W. R. TACOMA, WASH.; G. G. VANCOUVER, B. C.; J. B. D. GRANT COUNTY, IND.; M. G. WINONA, MINN.—Matter received.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

U. S.—Yes. Often, after disastrous strikes, the broken-down skates of labor leaders have set up these "co-operative" affairs. We have seen "co-operative" mines, "co-operative" laundries, "co-operative" shirt, cigarette, and other factories, and all have gone to smash—the schemer back at the bottom of them he alone profiting, while the trapped innocents remained plucked. Wash your hands of your "great scheme." It is great only in its stupidity and its crookedness.

BUFFALO CHANGES.

Section Erie County, S. L. P., Buffalo, N. Y., has changed its business meeting nights from the first and third Saturday each month, at 527 Main street, to every Monday night at 19 West Mohawk street, Room 510.

Regular open air meetings will be held at the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, every Tuesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evening, at eight p. m.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 180, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade Street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the next regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on the first Sunday in the month of July (July 2), as provided by Article V, Section 6, of the Party constitution.

The members of the committee will please take notice that the meeting will start on the above date, at the hour of 9 a. m., in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on June 9; Lechner in the chair. Kuhn and Gilhaus absent and excused.

Communications: From Organizer of Section Kings County, Emil Wegener, on nominations in Second Judicial District, and requesting names of Section organizers within the same. Names of organizers of Queens, Richmond, Westchester and Rockland ordered sent. From Secretary of Kings County Committee, William Teichlauf, on need of speakers. Referred to Comrade Kuhn, with instructions to confer with Organizer Abelson of Section New York County. From Organizer Katz on work and conditions in Putnam and Orange counties. Filed.

Financial report: Income:

Dues stamps, \$70.20; agitation, R. Katz, commission on ads, \$13; J. Carmichael, Portchester, 80 cents; Dr. Fones, Yonkers, \$5; Brauckmann, Pleasantville, \$1; Section Westchester County, \$6; People subscriptions, \$5; ten per cent on N. A. F., \$48.39; expense fund for delegates to 1904 national convention, \$2.05; agitation, A. Good, Brooklyn, \$1; mileage, \$17.55; total, \$174.59.

Expenditures: Agitation, R. Katz, \$23.85; People for subs, \$4.55; Labor News for literature, \$5.05; Labor News for printing, \$1.25; Correspondence Bureau, \$1.95; N. E. C. for 1000 due stamps, \$70; postage and sundries, \$1.18; total, \$107.83. Balance, \$7.16.

Deficit, April, \$62.02; Balance, May, \$7.16; Net deficit, \$54.86.

The Correspondence Bureau reported activity in Rotterdam Junction, Binghamton, and Rome, in connection with its work. Also three sympathizers in other parts of the State were doing good work. One hundred letters of all kinds were sent out during the month. State Committees in adjacent States are aiding the work. Organizer Katz has forwarded a long list of names. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to aid the bureau.

It was decided that, in view of August Gilhaus's absence on party work in Ohio during the next five months, Herman Deutsch be notified to act in his stead during that time. Deutsch is the next member of the committee according to the new method of election.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, June 2. A Gay in chair. Mullen and Freese absent. Minutes of last meeting approved.

Communications—From N. A. F. Committee, report. Same ordered distributed. From Welsman, order for due stamps. From North Wales, Large, Butler, Altoona and Allentown, vote on S. E. C. propositions, State convention, and nominating for seat of S. E. C., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, All Erie, and candidates for N. E. C. member. From L. Katz and D. Raeder. From New York Labor News Company, bill for \$2.00 for Correspondence Bureau circular letters, ordered paid. From New York State Correspondence Bureau, two communications requesting assistance. Secretary reports having complied with requests. Action endorsed. From A. A. Grant, of Scranton, acknowledging receipt of circular matter. From Pittsburg, two, first acknowledging receipt of a call for vote, and nominations; second, under date of May 30, informing the S. E. C. that Section Allegheny County desires the date of closing vote and nominations to be postponed to June 25, instead of May 30, as announced in the call. Also that State convention be held on July 4th the postponement being desirable for local reasons; also that, anticipating compliance with its desires, it has already acted in the matter and supplied its branches with voting blanks embodying the above mentioned changes and signed by the Secretary of the S. E. C. Resolved to comply with the request for postponement of date of closing vote and nominations to June 25, and to express hopes that such methods of procedure will not

be employed in the future as they are likely to produce confusion. As to the date of convention, Secretary was instructed to further correspond. The action of Section Allegheny County, making it impossible for us to have an N. E. C. member from Pennsylvania elected in time to attend the N. E. C. meeting of July 2nd, it was decided to ask A. A. Grant, of Scranton, who received the next largest vote at the last election for N. E. C. member to serve as such temporarily, until a regular elected delegate can assume that office.

From H. Kuhn, two, regarding N. A. F. award to Geo. Matthy, of Philadelphia; and inquiring as to plans for agitation in the State; also making suggestions for same. Secretary instructed to reply that owing to considerable changes in the composition and size of our organization, we deem it best to leave the consideration of such plans to a convention if such be decided upon; but, in the meantime, the S. E. C. would like to hear of any comrade available for agitation and organization work in the State. We confidently expect that Pennsylvania will be in a position to keep an organizer on the road for at least two months, if not more.

Secretary instructed to order fifty copies of "John Mitchell Exposed," and 1,000 assorted leaflets, and distribute among members at large and Party sympathizers, particularly in the local regions.

Section Philadelphia is requested to audit S. E. C. financial books. Adjourned to meet June 26.

James Erwin, Secretary.

Don't fail to contribute to the Chicago Stenographic Fund. It is estimated that \$200 will be required to report the Industrial Union Convention. Sixty-three dollars and fifteen cents was the total sent in up to Tuesday, June 13. Send in your nickel, dime, quarter, or half dollar.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, June 10, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass. (on monthly pledge) .. \$ 1.00
T. F. Dugan, Cananea, Mexico. 2.50
Wm. Jurgens, Cananea, Mexico. 2.50
Fritz Oehmichen, San Pedro, Cal. 4.50
George Scheer, Danbury, Conn. 1.00
"Faber," New York 1.00
A. D. New York 1.65
Jos. Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on monthly pledge) 1.00
Wm. Pickering, Dovercourt, Canada 50
Thos. Weilding, Butler, Pa. 1.00
Forest City Alliance, No. 342, Cleveland, O. 2.00
John Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. (on monthly pledge) 1.00
Total \$20.65
Previously acknowledged \$74.98
Grand total \$95.63

Note—The Sections of the Party are urged to keep the matter of the General Agitation Fund constantly before the members in order to insure a more steady flow of contributions. We have now two organizers in the field and would like to send out more were the funds obtainable.

Members should seek to solicit aid from outsiders wherever they can do so. Even if such an attempt be unsuccessful, the very fact that it has been made tends to bring home to the mind of the workman so asked to contribute that the S. L. P., by the very law of its existence, must lean upon the working class for the means to carry on its propaganda.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$9,284.49
S. Winauer, City 5.00
Section Erie County, N. Y. 10.00
Christmas Fund, 1902 192.15
Other receipts not published 300.00

Total \$10,491.64

WANTED: ORGANIZER-SOLICITOR!

The three States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are prepared to place a permanent organizer-solicitor in the field.

Comrade E. J. Dillon, who had accepted the position, had to give it up on account of ill health; therefore, any comrade who feels inclined to fill the vacancy and accept the position is requested to communicate with

Fred Fellersmann,

2 State street, Hartford, Conn.

ATTENTION, PHILADELPHIA!

An open air agitation meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 17, at 8 o'clock, on the southwest corner of Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue. Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party.

Stay-at-home members, please note!

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

An Earnest Appeal to Sympathizers of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To all in sympathy with the Industrial Union Movement Greeting:—The importance of a strong delegation of Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance representatives being sent to the convention of Industrial Unionists which begins at Chicago on June 27, is something we are all agreed upon.

Such a delegation has been chosen by the National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. To enable those men to attend the Chicago convention funds are required. Members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and Socialist Labor Party have been appealed to, and we now urge all others who desire to see good work performed there by an able representative body of Alliance delegates, to at once forward whatever contributions they can give or secure toward the expense of sending the delegates. Send all money to John J. Kinneally, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

By order General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

J. J. Kinneally, General Secretary.

CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS

For S. T. & L. A. Delegates to the Industrial Union Convention.

Chicago, June 8.—Local Alliance 354, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, of Chicago, has engaged headquarters for Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance delegates to Industrial Union Convention, June 27, at 55 North Clark street, Chicago. Delegates should meet there on arriving in Chicago, and make themselves at home. Some comrades will be there to receive them.

H. A. Nielsen,
C. Stankenberg,
F. Barndt,

Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PICNIC ON JULY FOURTH.

At the regular meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., the work on the picnic to be held on July 4th at Glendale Schutzen Park, was furthered to a great extent. The dancing music on that occasion will be furnished by the newly organized Musical Alliance. A sub-committee was elected to draw up a program of games for prizes for men, women and children. It was decided to call a conference to be composed of two members from each sub-division of Section New York, S. L. P., to be held on June 27th at 2 to 6 New Reade street.

We wish to again remind the members of the Party and our friends and sympathizers of the fact that on this occasion the fifth anniversary of the birth of the Daily People will be celebrated. It is therefore important that we make this affair a rousing success and thus give the Daily People an emphatic send-off on the sixth year of its existence. There is particular reason for the Socialist Labor Party to be jubilant on this fifth anniversary of the birth of its organ. Five years of constant hammering of the oppressors and misleaders of the working class has gained for the admiration of every sensible and honest man who fights against the foe. The Daily People stands today as the leading exponent of labor's rights and the uncompromising foe of labor's oppressors. We may point with pride as a result of its uncompromising attitude and advocate of clear cut Marxism in so short a period of its career to the industrial convention, which will meet on the closing days of its fifth year. The Daily People is here to stay! It has entered the arena of the working class and will remain fighting for working class rights, until capitalism with its allied elements of pure and simple, shall be down and out.

Comrades and friends, gather in ever larger numbers on the fifth birthday of the Daily People anniversary and thereby demonstrate to the world that as class conscious workmen we know how to distinguish between the fake and bonafide Socialist press. Put in a supply of tickets to be obtained at the office of Organizer L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, and sell them.

For the Entertainment Committee,

A. Orange, Secretary.

SILK WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ATTENTION!

All those workers engaged in the silk industry whether weavers, warpers, twistors, winders, dyers, etc., either sympathizing with or desiring to join an industrial union organized on the lines of the "Chicago Manifesto," are requested to communicate with Ernest Romary, 110 West Twenty-ninth street, Paterson, N. J.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and thirty seven subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, June 10.

Charles Pierson sends in thirty more from Chicago. The list for that city is growing rapidly.

Comrade Jennings of East St. Louis, Ill., sends in sixteen.

Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio, sends in eight; Section Boston, Mass., six; Wm. Jurgens, Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, six; Rudolph Katz, New York State, six; Ninth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, five; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo., five; Geo. Fetch, Freeman, Wash., five.

There are a great many comrades who send in less than five every week, which are not acknowledged in this column. They help to swell the total, and if more of the comrades would make a practice of getting one or two new readers each week, a far better showing would be made.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

In filling orders this week a rather large business was done, as you will note by the following:

Section Chicago took 150 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," seventy-five "Strikes," and 100 "Burning Question" (Jewish); Butte, 150 assorted pamphlets; San Francisco, Cal., 300 "What Means This Strike?" and ten Sue books; Braddock, Pa., bought fifty "John Mitchell Exposed"; Rudolph Katz, Organizer of New York State, took fifty pamphlets and eight cloth-bound books. "Der Arbeiter" bought 100 "Burning Question" in Jewish. The Twenty-eighth A. D., New York, took seventy pamphlets, assorted; Buena Vista, Pa., took assorted literature to the amount of \$2.00.

"Trades Unionism in the United States," by Justus Ebert, was completed during the week and all orders on hand filled. The pamphlet contains not only the lecture as published in The People, but also an appendix containing valuable matter upon the subject.

The following are the principle orders received for "Trades Unionism in the United States":

San Francisco, 100 copies; Los Angeles, fifty; Eureka, Cal., fifty; Salt Lake City, twenty-five; Minneapolis, twenty-five; Pueblo, twenty-five; Butte, twenty-five; Chicago, thirty-three; Cincinnati, twenty-five; Cleveland Labor News Agency, fifty-five.
San Francisco bought 18,000 assorted leaflets; Paterson, N. J., 10,000; Cleveland Labor News Agency, 7,000; Winona, Minn., 4,000; Lawrence, Mass., 4,000; Louisville, Ky., 3,500; Indianapolis, 3,000; Grand Junction, Colo., 3,000; Milwaukee, 2,000; Douglas, Ariz., 1,000. Philadelphia, Pa., bought fifty "John Mitchell Exposed" and 4,000 leaflets; and Los Angeles, Cal., bought twenty-five "John Mitchell Exposed," and 15,000 assorted leaflets.

That makes a good showing for the general English literature department. The following from the German department also looks pretty well

CLEVELAND LABOR NEWS AGENCY.

103 Columbus Street, Columbus, O.
Since our last report the following business was done by this department in the line of German literature:

Sale of Pamphlets:—"The Burning Question of Trades Unionism": Section Milwaukee, Wis., fifty copies; Chas. Kaestner, Milwaukee, Wis., ten; Fred Steinbach, Cincinnati, O., ten and ten "What Means This Strike?"; Section Lowell, Mass.: Thirteen "Burning Question," and twelve "Strike"; Brewery Workers' Union No. 17, Cleveland, O., 100 "The Burning Question," and 100 "Strike"; Brewery Workers' Union No. 3, Detroit, Mich.: fifty "Burning Question" and fifty "Strike"; Brewery Workers' Union No. 138, Youngstown, O.: thirty "Burning Question" and thirty "Strike"; also ten "Burning Question" and ten "Strike" in English.

As will be seen from the above, our circular to the Brewery Workers is bringing some results. Some smaller orders for pamphlets were also filled.

Sale of Books:—Herman Spittal, Erie, Pa., took \$9.20 worth of books for Branch 175 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. Some orders for single copies of books, were also filled.

The circulation of "Der Wahre Jacob" is still on the increase.

Fraternally,

Fred Brown, Manager.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT!

There will be a joint picnic by Sections Rockville and Hartford for the benefit of the Connecticut State Executive Committee on Sunday, July 2, 1905, at the grove of Section Rockville.

STATE ORGANIZER KATZ

Reports Good Meetings in Industrial Towns—A Typical Dialogue.

Poughkeepsie, June 11.—Putnam County is, in point of population, the smallest county in the State. It has only 13,787 inhabitants and is one of the counties where we had no organization and no connections. Cold Spring is the only town in the county with an industrial population. The West Point Foundry is located there, employing about 800 men, moulders, machinists and laborers. The greater portion are, of course, unskilled; and wages are very low. I waited in front of the foundry when the men returned home from work to speak to some of them and invite them to the meeting, held that evening. Many promised to come and some did.

The meeting in Cold Spring was a good one. Eleven pamphlets were sold and three subscribers for the Weekly People secured. Two comrades came to the meeting from Newburg and helped me out.

I also held a meeting at Matteawan, Dutchess County. Matteawan and Fishkill are one township, and practically one town. There are many shops and factories in both places, but it is rather hard to select a good place for the holding of a meeting: both towns are one long street, running from the Hudson, a distance of about three miles to the east. I was told that I must get a peasant. The chief of police and village president tried to prevent me from holding a meeting, with their usual "against-the-ordinances" cry, but my determined stand caused them to reconsider the matter.

A meeting held in Newburg was well attended and a number of pamphlets sold. The comrades in Newburg have a very large field for agitation work in their city and the surrounding territory.

There is an old veteran of the labor movement, a member of Section Newburg, Comrade James McGarvey, who, in spite of his sixty-two years, could give many young fellows lessons in activity; and I would pity Professor Osler if he would try to personally apply his theory on McGarvey. When some time ago the order of the late Archbishop Cogan was read by the parish priest that no Catholic should be a Socialist, McGarvey had his red button on his inside coat. He put it on his overcoat where everyone could see it. But, I'll let McGarvey himself tell the story.

"Upon leaving church that very day, a crowd of 'em got around and black-guarded me, and started to give me hell in general. I took one of them and pulled my prayer book out of my pocket and I told them that I would take my oath on that prayer book that I never received a drink, a cigar or a dollar or a promise, or remuneration of any kind for my vote. I asked the man I had taken if he would take that oath. He would not do it and went away. Another heeler interfered and told me I was a fool to ask any man to take that oath. I said that he was a damned rogue if he did not take that oath and made the whole crowd around me run away, and I was not bothered by any of them since."

A few miles south of Poughkeepsie in Wappinger Falls, a typical wage slave town, with a population of about 3,500. A few wealthy people live on the outskirts of the village; the rest, with the exception of a small number of little store keepers, are workmen. The Dutchess Print Works have a large plant here, employing about 700 men and 200 girls, women and children, too, that are supposed to be over fourteen; but many of them look to be eleven or nine years of age. There is also an overall shop, employing about 200 girls.

I was told by the men that a few years ago the village had a population of over 8,000, but a comb factory that used to be located here closed down its plant. The print works, by the introduction of new machinery, have also closed a whole department, though the amount of calico printed has increased. In this way hundreds of families had to leave town.

The wages are very low, as low as seventy-five cents to \$1.25 per day, a few skilled mechanics, as yet not replaced by machinery, make what is considered "big money" here, about \$3.00 per day. A great portion of the goods printed here are exported to the Philippine Islands and to Japan. The Dutchess Print Works are owned by the Gardner Company, which consists of three ladies, all living in Europe and married to dukes and counts. They have a board of "managers" who attend to the exploiting of the wage workers.

The company owns all the houses and rents them out to their wage slaves for a monthly rental of from three to ten dollars. It can be easily imagined what kind of "dwellings" the three dollar houses are—not fit for an animal to live in. The New York tenements, the meanest ones, are sanitary in comparison to

ATTENTION RHODE ISLAND

The 10th Annual Excursion of the

S. L. P. On Sunday, June 18th, 1905.

On the staunch sea-going steamer NEW SHOREHAM; with an extra sail around the island at 2 P. M. Boat leaves foot of Transit Street at 9.30 A. M. sharp. Tickets limited.

Adults 75 Cents

Children under 12, 35 Cents

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Music by R. D. M. Brass Band. Readers of THE PEOPLE are urged to help make this a success as the proceeds are to be used to keep Organizer E. J. Dillon in the field.

F. Miller, Secretary.

A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

OF THE
Chicago Industrial Union Convention

is to be published in the

DAILY PEOPLE

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All Socialist Books, Leaflets and Papers Indorsed by the Party for Sale.

the hotels on McKinley street, Wappinger Falls.

The meeting held in Wappinger Falls was well attended by men and women, even the little working boys in the factory listened and seemed as interested as their fathers and big brothers. I got some subscribers to the Weekly People, sold some literature and obtained names for the Correspondence Bureau.

In Poughkeepsie, the city authorities represented by a Mr. Cunley, police commissioner, a member of the International Cigar Makers' Union, tried to prevent me from holding a street meeting. Mr. Cunley is not, as may be judged by the name, a descendant of a clan from the Emerald Isle; his father is a plain German, whose name used to be Kuenkle, and he came to America from Schwablenle. Mr. Cunley showed me a resolution of the city council prohibiting the assembling of crowds on street corners and blocking the thoroughfares which certainly could not specify political meetings since Democrats and Republicans held street meetings, which I proved to Mr. Cunley. He finally "consented," seeing that the Socialist Labor Party would take no bluff. The meeting was held in front of the Court House and was well attended.

Here, too, I sold some pamphlets and got a number of names to form a Section which I am trying to accomplish.

Rudolph Katz.

CHICAGO OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, June 17.

Ninety-second and Commercial streets, 8 p. m. Speakers: Wilbur M. Wolfe, F. Barndt and A. Lingenfelter. Sixty-third and Halstead streets, 8 p. m. Speakers: H. A. Nielsen and C. Starkenberg.

Sunday, June 18.

Oak and Sedgwick, 10 a. m. Speakers: Wilbur M. Wolfe and A. Lingenfelter.

Maxwell and Halstead, 7.30 p. m. Speakers: H. A. Nielsen, F. Barndt and C. Starkenberg.

Monday, June 19.

Halstead and Root streets, 8 p. m. Speakers: H. A. Nielsen, A. Lingenfelter and G. F. Slater.

Congress and Halstead, 8 p. m. Speakers: F. Barndt, C. Starkenberg and Wilbur M. Wolfe.

Wednesday, June 21.

Forty-seventh and State streets, 8 p. m. Speakers: Wilbur M. Wolfe, H. A. Nielsen, A. Lingenfelter and J. C. Swingenberg.

Chicago avenue and Wood street, 8 p. m. Speakers: F. Barndt, C. W. Winfield and C. Starkenberg.

Friday, June 23.

Thirty-ninth streets and Cottage Grove avenue, 8 p. m. Speakers: Wilbur M. Wolfe, F. Barndt, C. Starkenberg and J. C. Swingenberg.

Blue Island and Halstead, 8 p. m. Speakers: H. A. Nielsen and A. Lingenfelter.

Members and sympathizers should be present and assist in the distribution of literature and getting subs for the Party Press.

H. A. Nielsen, Organizer.

SECTION CALENDAR.

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205 1/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 906 Market street, Room 15. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at Exchange Hall corner of Sangamon and Monroe street.

All communications to Section Toronto to be sent to C. A. V. Kemp, organizer Section Toronto, Bracondale P. O. Ont. Canada.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 307 1/2 Pine Street Room 6.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and

A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 71 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 29 1/2 South Delaware street, third floor.